



Non-Regular Military Forces in India

Report of the
Auxiliary and Territorial Forces
Committee



Dated 23rd January 1925

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Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor General in Council to investigate and report what steps should be taken to improve and expand the Indian Territorial Force, so as to constitute it an efficient second line of reserve to the regular army, and also to remove all racial distinctions in the constitution of the Non-Regular Military Forces in India, including the Auxiliary Force.

Volume I—Report.

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AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES COMMITTEE.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. The Committee was constituted by the Government of India in accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on February 5th, 1924, as a result of a debate on the following Resolution moved by Mr. B. Venkatapatiraju :—

“ This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that necessary steps be taken :—

- (a) for the amalgamation of the Indian Territorial Force and the Auxiliary Force, for the combined purpose of supplementing the regular forces in support of the civil power, and for internal security, and as a second line to the Regular Army, and removal of all distinctions whatsoever as well as in the matter of duties and privileges ;
- (b) to increase the strength by the annual addition of ten thousand till it reaches the figure which would enable the gradual reduction of regular forces by one half of the present strength for peace establishment ;
- (c) to provide adequate funds for the efficient organization and training of the same serviceable for military purposes by corresponding reduction in other avoidable military expenditure.”

During the course of the debate it was pointed out that the second portion of the Resolution must be unacceptable to the Government, in that it overlooked the basic fact that the distinctions of military organisation were imposed by force of external circumstances, and were not capable of being modified solely at the will and pleasure of Government. For example, the strength of the regular army was fixed according to the task which it might have to undertake from the outbreak of hostilities up to the time when the second line troops were sufficiently trained, and could take their place in the field side by side with it. The training which the second line troops received in time of peace was not calculated to make them fit to take the field immediately on the outbreak of war, but only to lay the foundations of their military

efficiency, so that, with a short period of intensive training after the commencement of hostilities, they might be able to take the field in less time than it would take to train new units *ab initio*. Whatever, therefore, might be the strength of the second line, its unpreparedness for war at the outset made it impossible to regard it as one of the factors to be taken into account in calculating the minimum strength of the regular army. The Assembly recognised the force of this argument, and for this and other reasons finally adopted the following Resolution :—

“ That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Committee, including members of the Legislature, be immediately appointed to investigate and report what steps should be taken to improve and expand the Indian Territorial Force, so as to constitute it an efficient second line of reserve to the regular army, and also to remove all racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-regular military forces in India, including the Auxiliary Force ”

Constitution of the Committee.

2. The Committee, as finally constituted, was composed as follows :—

Chairman.

Lieut.-General Sir JOHN SHEA, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,
A.-D.-C., Adjutant General in India.

Members.

Sir P. S. SIVASWAMY Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A.

Dr. R. P. PARANJPYE, D.Sc., J. P.

Dr. ZIA-UD-DIN AHMED, M.L.A., later replaced by

Dr. L. K. HYDER, Ph.D., M.L.A.

Captain AJAB KHAN, O.B.E., I.O.M., M.L.A.

The late Dr. S. K. MULLICK, C.B.E., M.D.

Mr. H. CALVERT, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.A.

Captain SURAJ SINGH, Bahadur, I.O.M.

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. LEWHELLIN, V.D., A.-D.-C., Behar
Light Horse.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. GIDNEY, M.L.A., J.P., I.M.S
(retd.).

Mr. E. BURDON, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.A., Secretary to the
Government of India in the Army Department.

Terms of reference.

3. The detailed terms of reference to the Committee, as finally framed by the Government of India, were as follows :—

To consider and report what steps should be taken—

- (i) to improve the Indian Territorial Force so as to constitute it an efficient second line to the regular army ;

- (ii) to expand the Indian Territorial Force so as to constitute it an efficient second line to the regular army ;
- (iii) to remove racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-regular military forces, including the Auxiliary Force.

4. The Committee held preliminary meetings at Simla on June 10th and 11th, 1924, at which it was decided that the formal sittings should commence in the following August, by which time it was hoped that the views of Local Governments with regard to the future development of the non-regular forces would have been obtained. Owing, however, to the fact that two members of the Committee were also serving on the Reforms Enquiry Committee, it proved impossible for the Committee to meet in August, September or October. A further difficulty then arose as a result of Dr. Paranjpye and Dr. Hyder having been appointed to the Taxation Committee, but in the end, with the assistance of the Finance Department, the Committee was enabled to assemble, with all members present, on November 10th, 1924. Before this date the opinions of Local Governments and of General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of Commands upon the points arising out of the Committee's terms of reference had been received, and from their replies a questionnaire was prepared, a copy of which will be found in Volume II. This questionnaire was sent to a large number of persons, official and non-official, who are directly connected with or who have taken an interest in the Indian Territorial Force and University Training Corps in various parts of India. Their answers, which are reproduced in Volume II, together with the views expressed by Local Governments and General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of Commands formed the basis upon which the Committee began its deliberations. Between November 11th and 15th the Committee heard the oral evidence of a number of witnesses representing different shades of thought and outlook. Their evidence is contained in Volume II. The views expressed therein do not reveal such a wide divergence of opinion as might have been expected, when it is remembered that the witnesses examined included the Chief Commissioner of Railways, two British and one Indian members of the Indian Civil Service, seven Adjutants of Territorial Force units, one Deputy Assistant Director of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, six Indian Territorial Force officers, four non-official members of Territorial Force Advisory Committees, two Auxiliary Force officers, one Adjutant of a University Training Corps battalion, two officers of University Training Corps units, and one Indian private gentleman. Further, although many of the non-official witnesses in their evidence, whether written or oral, showed at times an unfamiliarity, almost complete, though perhaps inevitable, with military science

and military organisation, and were inclined to advocate progressive schemes of a more or less idealistic nature, far removed from the realms of practical possibility, the general principles underlying their ideas differed but little from those of the witnesses who had had practical experience of one branch or other of the non-regular forces. This general unanimity on the major points under consideration greatly assisted the Committee in their task of ascertaining the chief defects of the present organisation, and the most suitable lines for development in the future. Between November 17th and 22nd the Committee examined the evidence, and arrived at specific conclusions on each of the large number of issues arising out of the terms of reference and the evidence tendered. Instructions were given for the report to be drafted in accordance with these conclusions : and the Committee then dispersed. It reassembled and finally passed the report, for presentation to the Government of India, on January 23rd, 1925.

5. The Indian Territorial Force, as constituted under the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, is recruited from British subjects, other than European British subjects, and consists at present of 20 provincial infantry battalions, and six battalions and two companies of University Training Corps, with a strength, on November 1st, 1924, of 12,552 and 3,748 respectively, or a total of 16,300 as against an establishment of 19,104. The budget estimate for the force for the financial year 1924-25 is Rs. 33,42,920.

The liability of the force for military service is normally limited to service within the borders of India, but may be extended to service outside the limits of India by an order of the Governor-General in Council.

The Auxiliary Force, India, as constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, is recruited with a few exceptions from Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and consisted, on November 1st, 1924, exclusive of cadets, of 33,181 officers and men of all arms, as against an established strength of 36,635. The budget estimate for the Force for the financial year 1924-25 is Rs. 75,81,620.

The liability of each unit of the force for military service is limited normally to the military area in which it is located.

Both forces are equally liable to be called upon for service in aid of the civil power in the case of an internal disturbance.

Details of the composition, liability for service and cost of the Indian Territorial Force and Auxiliary Force are given in Appendix I (a) and (b).

CHAPTER II.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE FUTURE OF THE NON-REGULAR FORCES HAVE BEEN BASED.

6. In introducing the Indian Territorial Force Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council in September 1920, Sir Charles Monro, then Commander-in-Chief in India, declared "Our object in creating the latter (*i.e.*, the Indian Territorial Force) is to respond to the aspiration of those Indians who desire to see the formation of a second line to the Indian Army, whereby in time of need the almost unlimited man-power of India may be utilised to strengthen the military forces of the country on a scale commensurate with its vast population," and again "The publication of the Bill which I am now about to introduce will I hope serve to.....give the Government the means of judging whether there is any real desire for military service on the part of classes which have hitherto not been recruited, and whether there is any reasonable prospect of creating a Territorial Force on popular lines, which, as a second line Army, would prove a real addition to the defensive power of India, and make a new departure in the organisation of her armed forces." From these extracts we are led to assume that the policy of Government in introducing the Bill, and of the Imperial Legislative Council in passing it into law, was directed towards the attainment, by the formation of the Indian Territorial Force, of two distinct objects ; the first, an educational one, to create a national desire for patriotic military service, and to afford opportunities for military training to a wide range of the manhood of India, and so lay surely and solidly the foundation of a national army, such as will be essential to India when in course of time she attains to full responsible government, and takes upon her own shoulders the whole burden of her defence ; and the second, a military one, to provide a second line of defence to support the regular army in time of war. These two objects we have taken as the basis of our deliberations. In making our recommendations for the improvement of the Indian Territorial Force we have sought to provide as far as possible for the future, and, while desiring to make the Force an efficient reserve for immediate needs, we think it of even greater importance to develop it as a school wherein the young men of this country may be trained to arms, and may fit themselves to take their places in the national army of the future, ready to defend their country in time of need. The promise to India of self-government implies, in our opinion, the grant to her people of an opportunity of training themselves for her defence. For generations past the defence of India has been entrusted to those classes of her population which are recruited in the regular

Indian Army, and as a result there are many of her people to-day who do not realise the duty of every citizen to be ready and trained to defend his motherland. Before India can hope to create a national army, and be prepared to defend herself by her own efforts against her enemies, that sense of patriotic duty must be inculcated in the minds of the masses by a steady process of education, and our primary conception of the uses of the Indian Territorial Force is that it should provide the means of affording this education.

7. We regard it as in the highest degree desirable that so far as possible the ideal in view should be attained without resorting to any form of compulsory military service. In the absence of insistent external danger which would appeal immediately and directly to the whole of the vast population of India, and so long as India continues to enjoy the immunity from such danger which has for many years been secured to her by the power of the British Empire on sea and land, there may be difficulty in pursuing the ideal by the method we contemplate. We are convinced, however, that in the first instance at any rate Government should seek to maintain the principle of voluntary military service, both in the regular and non-regular forces and should endeavour to foster steadily the military spirit by the careful inculcation of ideas of patriotism and the responsibilities of citizenship.

8. In order to achieve the greatest measure of success in this form of national education, it is essential that it should commence at as early an age as is possible, when the mind is most receptive. When a man is full grown, it is no easy matter to alter his outlook, and to graft new ideals upon those he has already set up for himself. The seed must be sown before his mind is formed, and for this reason it appears to us that the schools, colleges and universities offer the most suitable medium through which the first phase of this education can be carried out. We recognise that at the present time there may be serious difficulties in the way of establishing Cadet Corps in all schools in India, but a beginning can be made even in schools with the teaching of elementary principles of civic duty and with physical training and elementary military drill. In the Universities the great opportunity lies, and here it is possible to communicate more advanced ideas on the subjects of patriotism and self-defence to a large and increasingly influential section of the population. We are of opinion that in the present stage of India's evolution, and for many years to come, the University Training Corps should be regarded as the most important section of the Territorial Force. By means of the University Training Corps, if properly organised and developed, it is possible to educate and influence over a number of years that large body of young men who should become

the leaders of thought and the teachers of the next generation. Their training in the principles and the practice of military service will not be limited to themselves, for, when they go out into the world, they will, if their military training has been adequate, take with them the spirit of patriotism, the sense of discipline and the improved physique which will be their legacy from the University Training Corps, and their example should serve to inspire a widening circle of the people of India with a sense of the benefits which fitness for military service confers both upon the individual and the community as a whole. We, therefore, recommend that the University Training Corps be viewed as the foundation stone of the national army, and that no artificial limit be set to the expansion of these Corps, every encouragement being given for the formation and development on sound lines of fresh contingents in all Universities and Colleges where they do not already exist. In conformity with the general principle which we have previously enunciated, we are of opinion that no form of *State* compulsion should be adopted in order to secure the enlistment of students in the University Training Corps: but we should at the same time be content to leave it to the authorities of each individual University to decide whether as a matter of University discipline and regulation it should be made obligatory for their undergraduates to join the University Training Corps.

9. Since we contemplate that the object of the University Training Corps shall be primarily educational, and because of the youthfulness of their members, we suggest that these Corps should not have any liability for military service. Our own judgment and the evidence we have received lead us to believe that the imposition of such liability would be most unpopular with parents, and would frustrate the purposes which in our opinion the University Training Corps should serve. Moreover, it is clear that in actual practice the military authorities would never reckon upon the University Training Corps as an effective military weapon: and there is no advantage to be gained by prescribing an obligation which it is never intended to exact. The members of the University Training Corps should, however, be encouraged by every other means to realise that they are being trained to qualify for service in the other sections of Indian Territorial Force, where they can have a practical opportunity of undertaking to defend their country, which is alike the duty and privilege of every citizen. We envisage the University Training Corps of the future not only as a school for training the young idea in elementary military matters, but as the recognised recruiting ground for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Territorial Force, and later also as a potential source of supply of candidates for commissions in the regular Indian Army.

The success of the University Training Corps in the rôle which we recommend should be allotted to it depends not solely upon the military but also upon the University authorities. Any efforts which the former may make to promote keenness and efficiency may easily be rendered nugatory by a lack of co-operation on the part of the latter, and in like manner, when encouragement is shown by the University authorities to the members of the University Training Corps, the task of their military instructors will be facilitated. We feel confident, however, that the University authorities may be relied upon to reinforce in a practical manner any efforts which the Government may make to stimulate the successful evolution of the University Training Corps.

10. The evidence produced before us has made it clear that the existing provincial battalions are composed almost entirely of men belonging to classes from which the regular army is recruited, in other words of men who already have a natural inclination for military service. It is recognised that this is not the result of deliberate policy on the part of Government, or of misdirected efforts on the part of the agents of Government. The fact seems to be clear that service in the Territorial Force, as at present constituted and organised, does not attract the non-military classes and in particular the educated middle-class Indian. Government have, therefore, failed to secure one of the principal objects for which the Force was created. The fault may lie with the educated middle-classes themselves and may be irremediable: but the evidence which we have heard does not suggest that this is the correct inference to draw. Due account must be taken of lack of opportunities for military service in the past: and it must be recognised that a national military spirit cannot be created in a short space of time, or without patient, intelligent and sympathetic encouragement. We ourselves adhere to the original conception of the Territorial Force as *inter alia* a means of providing national education in military service, and consider that the reforms most urgently called for are those which will enable the Force to fulfil this purpose. We deal elsewhere in our report with the improvements in conditions of service, etc., which are directed towards the same end. In the present connection we desire to state only one recommendation which is of a fundamental character, namely, that in selected large centres of population special companies or battalions should be constituted which should be recruited from the educated classes, and mainly from those engaged in the learned professions, and that these urban units should be trained on the system at present applied to the Auxiliary Force, namely, a system of training throughout the year combined with a short period of annual

The Indian Territorial Force: the Active Battalions.

training in camp. The advantage of this system of training, from the point of view of encouraging the educated classes to join the Territorial Force, is that it will not interfere with the civil avocations of the Territorial soldiers of this special category. We contemplate that in the course of time the urban units should be open only to men who have previously undergone a period of training in University Training Corps, an arrangement which should have the effect of increasing the efficiency of both formations, and also of preserving the value of the training received in the University Training Corps. The urban units should have the same liability for military service as the existing provincial battalions. It is necessary that this liability should be imposed if the units are to have any real military value, and if training is to be taken in a serious spirit and carried out thoroughly and conscientiously. It is unlikely that the liability will be exacted save in an emergency, since the first call for troops to supplement the regular forces will naturally be made upon the more fully trained units, *e.g.*, the provincial battalions. We recognise also that, if these urban units are to provide reinforcements for the regular army in the field, it will normally be only possible to use them by individuals and sub-units rather than by complete units. But it would be useless to create the urban units if owing to their limited liability they were not to be available for service in time of emergency at the discretion of the military authorities.

We advocate the formation of urban units only in large centres at present because we foresee, in their extension to smaller towns, where no troops are ordinarily stationed, a difficulty in connection with the safe custody of their arms and ammunition. We are fully alive to the necessity of ensuring that the arms of members of the non-regular forces are adequately guarded when not in actual use, and we are convinced that only in the most exceptional cases should the members of these forces be permitted to retain their arms in their own charge. Where, therefore, there exists no means at the disposal of the military authorities for guarding the rifles of a unit when not actually in use, it will be necessary to place them in an armoury under the charge of a civil police guard. We fear that the cost of the provision of such guards in a number of outlying towns would be a disproportionately heavy charge upon the military budget, having regard to the military value of the units for which it is incurred.

The urban units should be in addition to the provincial units, the latter being constituted, organised and trained generally as at present. We recognise that it is mainly to the latter that Government must look for the fulfilment of the further purpose of the Territorial Force, namely, that it should be a second line to the regular army. There is no doubt that the provincial units can discharge this

function adequately if the improvements in regard to training, etc., which we recommend elsewhere in our report, are carried out. The actual system of training and administration at present applied to these units is on the whole well adapted to the circumstances of the rural population from which they are recruited.

11. We have considered and rejected a definite suggestion that it would be desirable to form battalions of the Indian Territorial Force, which should be trained continuously all the year round on the system which we have recommended in the preceding paragraph, but which should have a liability for local service only. The proposal is based upon the theory that the chief, if not the only, purpose of the Territorial Force should be educative. We cannot bring ourselves to support so extreme a view, or its application in the manner here suggested. The only use to which such a force could be put would be to support the civil power in the event of internal disturbance. Taking into consideration the relatively low standard of discipline and efficiency which such a force would be likely to attain, we are convinced that it would be impracticable to employ it, say for the suppression of a riot, when only the steadiest and most highly disciplined troops should normally be used, and its liability would thus be a merely nominal one. The knowledge that in actual fact their liability was non-existent would soon become apparent to the members of the force itself. The realisation of the fact that their training had no objective, and that they were only soldiers in make-believe, would be sufficient to damp the keenness and enthusiasm which can only be roused in the minds of those who see a definite goal ahead, and we feel certain that such a force would have no value even as an educational experiment. Moreover it would in our opinion be incongruous that a young man of fit military age should be permitted to receive military training, but have nothing more than a nominal liability for local military service. A national army cannot be created in this manner, and we do not believe that public opinion, if properly informed, would be in favour of the proposal which we have discussed in this paragraph.

12. Another suggestion which appeared to find favour with some of our witnesses is that in the early stages of the development of the Indian Territorial Force its liability for military service should be limited to service within the borders of India. The extent of the liability of the Force must, however, hinge upon the objects for which it is created. We have considered from this point of view the principles which have determined the constitution of second line armies in other countries, and have sought to apply them to the needs of India. Owing to

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the prohibitive cost of maintaining a large standing army, there are few nations which can afford to maintain on a regular footing in time of peace all the forces which may be required to meet every possible contingency in time of war. On the other hand, experience has shown the essential importance of creating in time of peace the necessary machinery whereby such forces as are likely to be required to supplement the regular army may be produced within a reasonable time after the outbreak of hostilities. It is for this reason that second line armies are maintained. These second line formations are not permanently embodied in time of peace, nor are they more than partially trained. For these reasons the cost of their maintenance is relatively small by comparison with the cost of maintaining regular troops. In order, however, to fulfil their functions satisfactorily and to justify their existence, these second line troops must be sufficiently trained in time of peace to be able after a short period of intensive training—

(a) to relieve the regular army of garrison, internal security and other less exacting duties, and

(b) later, to take their places in the field beside the first line troops for the defence of their country.

They may also, provided that this is specified in their terms of service, be liable to be called out in aid of the civil power in the event of an internal disturbance.

In India the present scale of military expenditure is still the subject of much adverse criticism, despite the fact that in the opinion of military experts the regular army in India is not sufficiently large to meet all contingencies which it may have to face in the event of war. To meet this adverse criticism, and at the same time to comply as far as possible with expert military opinion, numerous economies and expedients have been resorted to in the course of the last few years: and one of the objects with which the Indian Territorial Force was created was to provide an inexpensive second line of defence which could be used to supplement the regular army in time of war. At present the members of the Indian Territorial Force have a liability to serve only in India, but this liability may, by a general or special order of the Governor General in Council, be extended to allow of their serving beyond the borders of India. Now the view that in the earlier stage of its existence it would be well to limit the liability of the Force solely to service within the limits of India, that is to say, to the first of the two main duties for which other nations maintain their second line armies, appears to us to be based upon the belief that any operations beyond the borders of India must of necessity be in the nature of acts of aggression. This belief is entirely fallacious. The country which relies in war on internal rather than on external defence is seriously

handicapped; for not only does it voluntarily relinquish the initiative to the enemy, but, with an invader within its borders, its internal mechanism is in danger and its powers of production seriously threatened. It cannot be asserted too vigorously that the true defence of India lies beyond the borders of India, just as the Great War proved once again that the defence of the British Isles lay across the North Sea. It is significant in this connection to note that, whereas before the Great War members of the Territorial Army in England had a liability for home defence only, every member must now before enrolment accept a liability to serve in any part of the world. We, therefore, hold that the Indian Territorial Force, if it is to form a real second line to the regular army, must be available for service in any theatre in which the defence of India may demand its presence, whether across its land frontiers or overseas. Indeed we would go so far as to maintain that, unless the Indian Territorial Force has such a liability for service, its military value is not sufficient to warrant expenditure upon it from the military budget. We recommend, however, that, as a safeguard against its use for purposes other than the defence of India, the actual imposition, on any given occasion, of liability to serve beyond the confines of India, should, as at present, be subject to the specific order of the Governor-General in Council.

From the evidence laid before us there appears to be some difference of opinion on the point whether the liability for service beyond the borders of India has in the past had an adverse effect upon recruiting for the Force. We are satisfied, however, both from our evidence, and from the response made in India during the Great War to the call for recruits for service overseas, that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the numbers which, within the limits of such funds as are likely to be available in the near future, can be trained and equipped in time of peace, provided that the conditions of service in the Force are improved on the lines recommended elsewhere in this report.

13. The question whether or not the Indian Territorial Force should be liable to be called upon, as at present it is liable, to assist the civil power in the event of internal disturbance is one to which we have given the most careful consideration. We fully realise that the suppression of internal disturbance is a task upon which only the steadiest and best disciplined troops should rightly be employed, and that for this reason the Army Council in England have laid it down as a principle that the British Territorial Army will not be used for such a purpose. We recognise too that it will not as a rule be possible to collect units of the Indian Territorial Force in sufficient time for them to be of use in dealing with any sudden *émeute*. We

also foresee at the present time a possible danger, peculiar to India, in the use of the Force to suppress disorder arising out of communal strife. Nevertheless we are of opinion that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary to utilise the Force to support the civil authorities, and for this reason we consider that its present liability to be embodied for duties of this nature should not be removed. It should, however, be distinctly understood that it should be employed for this purpose only as a last resort or as a temporary expedient. The embodiment of a portion of the Force for this purpose should be at the discretion of the local Government, acting with the advice of the local military authorities.

14. Side by side with the Indian Territorial Force there exists the Auxiliary Force, composed almost entirely of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and liable at present only for local service. The Auxiliary Force is an organisation of a peculiar nature, based primarily upon the right of the European British subject residing in India, to protect his life and property from possible attack, and the principle that it is better that that right should be exercised in a definite and organised manner having the sanction of law, than as the wishes of private individuals may dictate. At the same time it provides the military authorities with a non-regular military force. Its value as a military force, however, is much reduced by its limited liability, in that the military authorities are seriously handicapped by their inability to transfer its units from one point to another, as they may wish, in the event of an emergency. A further disadvantage of its limited liability lies in the fact that it encourages certain undesirable types of recruit to enter the Force, who do not join from any desire to become efficient soldiers, but from purely personal and often pecuniary motives. We have had the evidence of senior officers of the Auxiliary Force that the presence of such men in the ranks discourages other and keener men, with the result that the efficiency of the whole unit suffers.

In the debate which led up to the formation of this Committee considerable stress was laid by speakers on behalf of Government on the fact that the liability of the Auxiliary Force had been so limited because the majority of its members were men who, by reason of their civil avocations, were unlikely to be able to serve outside the areas in which they reside. We feel that this attitude is not wholly correct. It is clear that the system of training should within reasonable limits be adapted to the civil avocations of members, and we have recognised this in our proposals for the formation of special urban Territorial units for Indians of the educated and professional classes. But the ultimate liability for service must, in order to enable the military authorities to make the fullest use in a grave emergency of all the available military forces, be

governed by other considerations. It stands to reason that the non-regular forces of the Crown will not normally be used for any purpose for which steadier and more disciplined troops are available, except in times of grave emergency; and on such occasions the dislocation of ordinary business will be so complete that the question whether or not the individual's civil avocation will be disturbed need not be taken into account. At such a moment the national need must take precedence of purely private interests. We are convinced, and in support of our conviction we have the testimony of more than one officer with considerable experience of the Auxiliary Force, that on such an occasion all ranks of the Force, who are worthy of their membership, would willingly undertake liability for general service. With this knowledge of the practical limitations which will govern their employment, we feel that the Auxiliary Force as a whole will be willing to accept the same liability for general service which we have recommended for the Indian Territorial Force, and we advocate that in future its function shall be that of a second line to the regular British troops in India. We recognise that, as in the case of the urban units of the Indian Territorial Force, its services will normally have to be utilised for the purpose of reinforcing the regular troops in the field by individuals and sub-units rather than by complete units.

We have not overlooked the possibility that this extension of the liability of the Force may lead to the resignation of some of its members, but we believe that the elimination of these will add to the general efficiency of the Force: for on the one hand those who disappear will be the least desirable and those who hamper the training of the more enthusiastic, while on the other hand the knowledge that the day may come when they will be utilised to the full extent of their liability will be an incentive to the remainder to improve their efficiency.

We understand that there are a number of eligible men in the large centres who would gladly enrol in the Auxiliary Force, were it not that their employers place hindrances in the way of their doing so. We are anxious to enable such men to fulfil their desire, and to protect the patriotic employer of labour from being at a disadvantage as compared with the unpatriotic by reason of the fact that he is willing to forego the services of members of his staff during their periods of training. We, therefore, advocate that an employer who places any hindrance in the way of one of his employees, who is a member of the Force, carrying out his training should, as in Australia, be made by law liable to punishment.

15. The training prescribed for members of the provincial units Standard of Training of the Indian Territorial Force consists at present of 56 days' continuous training in the first year, and 28 days' continuous training in each subsequent year. The

almost unanimous testimony of the witnesses whom we have examined, coupled with the reports of the local military authorities, have led us to the conclusion that these periods are too short, if these units of the Force are ever to fulfil successfully their rôle as a second line to the regular army in war. Both the regular officers serving with the Indian Territorial Force units and the officers of the Force itself are insistent that in present circumstances their men forget all that they have previously learnt in the period intervening between one annual training and the next, that, the initial grounding having been insufficient, each training is merely a repetition of the programme of the previous year, and that in consequence no progress can be achieved from year to year. The reports of the higher commanders as to the present inefficiency of the Force are equally emphatic, and we are forced to the conclusion that scarcely one of the existing units would be fit to take the field, even after a period of intensive training, in an appreciably shorter time than it would take to raise an entirely new unit. For it must not be forgotten that there exists in the training battalions of regular regiments effective machinery for training new units, whereas Territorial battalions would after the outbreak of war have to rely entirely on their own instructors for their intensive training. If, then, the Indian Territorial Force is to fulfil its functions satisfactorily, the periods of training both for officers and men of the provincial battalions must be increased. Otherwise the money expended upon its upkeep in time of peace will, from a purely military point of view, be wasted, and it would be a wiser policy to disband the Force and to seek other means of finding the additional units required in war.

We have further arrived at the conclusion, and in doing so we have been guided by expert military advice, that the minimum periods of training by which we can hope to raise the provincial battalions to the requisite pitch of efficiency in time of peace are three months in the first year, and two months in the second and subsequent years. We recognise that these extended periods of training will make it very difficult for many, who would otherwise do so, to enter the force; but much of our evidence leads us to hope that, provided that the time of training is fixed so as to suit the conditions of each province, the response will be adequate to the needs of the country. It must be reiterated that unless men can be obtained for the force who are willing to undergo training for at least these periods, the idea of raising a second line force on the present system should be abandoned.

We recognise that, where such a thing is possible, a system of intensive training for continuous periods is the best for Indian Territorial Force units. *Ex hypothesi*, however, such a system is not possible for the urban units, and, to enable such units to be raised, we have had to recommend that they should be trained all the year round

on the same system as is at present employed in the case of the Auxiliary Force. But to bring the standard of training and discipline of these units up to the standard of provincial units will be no easy matter. The Auxiliary Force units possess this advantage, that among their officers and men there are a large number who have been inured to discipline from their earliest youth, in a manner which is rarely the lot of a young Indian, or who have been trained to arms, to a greater or less degree, for years before they join the force. It is principally for this reason that Auxiliary Force units are as efficient as they are, notwithstanding the relatively light training to which they are subject. In the case of the urban battalions, to enable a start to be made, we have had to propose that they should in the first instance be open to all men of education. But for the reasons indicated in this paragraph we have been careful to recommend that the urban units should in the end be confined to men who have had a previous training in a University Training Corps; for it may safely be presumed that only those who have had the advantage of this earlier training can hope to attain a sufficient standard of efficiency to enable the units to perform the full liability which they undertake.

The importance of giving to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Territorial Force facilities for improving their military knowledge and efficiency forms the subject of separate recommendations. We fully realise that the value of a military unit must vary in proportion to the capacity of its leaders.

16. At present the Territorial Force is composed of infantry units only, and it has been urged upon us that there is a strong desire for units of other arms also to be constituted, notably cavalry and artillery units. The reasons on which this desire is founded can be stated very simply. Those who regard the Territorial Force as the embryo of the national army think it essential that provision should be made for every arm and branch of a military organisation to be included in the Force, so that the training in arms of the people of India may in due course be complete in all respects. It is also held that members of the Territorial Force should have the same opportunities as members of the Auxiliary Force, in which cavalry and artillery units already exist. We have considered the matter very carefully, and we see grave practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to this aspiration immediately. In the first place the infantry arm is acknowledged to be the one which is most easily trained. But we have found that even the infantry units of the Territorial Force cannot reach the essential standard of efficiency unless the present periods of training are considerably extended, and we are not in a position to say with certainty that it will be possible to find men willing and able to spare the time required. The

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of other Arms.

training of cavalry and artillery units will take longer still: one witness put the annual training required at four months: and it is obvious that it may be impracticable to obtain recruits willing to accept so severe an obligation, until the national conscience has been more fully educated in the duties of citizenship than it is at present. Secondly, it is agreed that it may be difficult to find recruits who in civil life are used to horses and horsemanship, and who would be able to afford the cost of providing their own horses. It is admitted that cavalry units would have to be raised on the yeomanry or silladar system. Finally, the equipment of cavalry and artillery units is much more expensive than that of infantry units: and in all the circumstances it may well be doubted whether it would be worth while at present to spend any considerable sum of money on Territorial cavalry and artillery, to the prejudice, possibly, of the development of other branches of the Force in which real efficiency is more readily obtainable. Our conclusion in the matter is that no attempt should be made to raise cavalry or artillery unless and until our recommendations for the improvement of the infantry arm have been carried out, and a higher standard of efficiency in the infantry has actually been reached. We are, however, definitely of opinion that Government should then make the attempt, if conditions otherwise appear to be favourable and at the time should consider the possibility of diversifying the training in the University Training Corps by giving artillery training therein. For we recognise that the desire to develop the Territorial Force all round is one which ought to be met so soon as material circumstances afford the prospect of success. The attempt need not be long postponed. We are sanguine enough to hope that, without departing from the conditions which we propose, a beginning may be made with a few squadrons of cavalry and a battery of artillery within the next four years.

It should, however, be possible to raise in the near future Signal Sections, Pioneer Companies and Army Troops Companies of Sappers and Miners. There are also certain other branches of the military organisation which it would be possible and advantageous to include at once in the Territorial Force, *e.g.*, Electrical and Mechanical Companies, Mechanical Transport Sections, Railway, Medical and Veterinary units. The object of forming these latter units will be to utilise for a valuable military purpose the professional and mechanical efficiency acquired by citizens in their peace-time avocations. No extensive military training is required in the case of units of this character.

17. The evidence we have heard has made it clear that reform is urgently needed in regard to one fundamental part of the administrative machinery of the Territorial Force, namely the Advisory Committees. While it appears that in some provinces these Committees have in the past

performed valuable services in bringing units into being and in watching over their interests, the majority of our witnesses have given it as their opinion that the Advisory Committees, as at present constituted, are of little or no value. The functions of these Committees under the Indian Territorial Force Act are prescribed in Section 30 of the Rules under the Act, which runs as follows :—

“ The Advisory Committee may, in relation to that portion of the Indian Territorial Force which is located within the province for which it is constituted, make recommendations to the General Officer Commanding the District concerned—

- (a) on applications forwarded to it by the Officer Commanding a corps or unit under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 ;
- (b) regarding the period or periods in which the prescribed training is to be carried out in each year by any corps or unit ;
- (c) regarding the time and place at which the annual training in camp of a University Corps shall be undergone ;
- (d) regarding any matter relating to recruitment for the Indian Territorial Force ; and
- (e) regarding any matter which may be referred to it for advice by the General Officer or Officers Commanding the District or Districts comprised in the province.”

We consider that the failure of these Advisory Committees to make their influence felt is due to three main causes. Firstly, they are limited to three members, and with this limitation of numbers they cannot be sufficiently representative. Secondly, if an attempt is made to secure that the Committee should represent all parts of a province, it then becomes impossible in practice to assemble the members for meetings except at very infrequent intervals. Thirdly, their duties are insufficiently defined and no definite responsibility is placed upon their shoulders.

We are of opinion that Advisory Committees, provided that they are constituted on proper lines, can and should play a leading part in making the Territorial movement a success. If this movement is designed to lay the foundations of India's national army, the people of India must make themselves responsible for its success, and it must lie with the non-official leaders of the people even more than with the Government to foster its growth. It should devolve upon the leaders of the people to bring forward recruits, to guarantee their suitability for enrolment, and to ensure their attendance for training, the responsibility of the Government being confined in the main to the military training, and the military and financial administration of the force. This is the ideal at which all Indians should aim, who would see their country capable of defending herself, and the Advisory Committees should become the channels

through which they can arrive at it. However strong the unofficial representation on the Advisory Committees may be, they cannot exert their influence effectually unless they are given specific duties in connection with the Force, and we are of opinion that the responsibility for recruiting, subject of course to the observance of the military and other standards prescribed, the responsibility for advising Local Governments as to when it is possible or desirable to raise new units, and the responsibility for encouraging by effort and example the growth and popularity of the movement in general, should be formally laid upon them. These are our views as regards the essential point of principle involved. Elsewhere in our report we have made certain further recommendations for the expansion of the existing system of Advisory Committees.

18. There is no doubt that the recruitment of suitable officers for the Indian Territorial Force has been considerably impeded by the unpopularity of the form of Commission which has been granted in the past. Under the Indian Territorial Force Act officers of the Territorial Force are, in respect of powers of command and matters affecting their status, governed by the Indian Army Act which provides only for Indian officers commissioned by His Excellency the Viceroy in an Indian rank, that is, as Subedars, Jemadars, etc. These ranks are suitable for the platoon commanders, that is, for those officers who perform the same duties as the Subedars and Jemadars of the regular army; for it would be incongruous, and would give rise to grave difficulties, if the officers of the second line were at any time invested with higher powers than officers holding corresponding positions in the first line. For the remaining officers of a battalion, however, something different is required: and actually, in pursuance of an undertaking given by Government separately, in order to stimulate the development of the Territorial Force, all Territorial Force officers have in addition to their commissions as Subedar or Jemadar been granted Honorary Commissions in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces, which carry with them British designations. This dual form of commission, as many witnesses have impressed upon us, so far from having the effect intended, has given dissatisfaction to those who hold it and has discouraged others from becoming officers. The honorary British rank, combined as it is with Jemadar's or Subedar's pay and powers of command, is regarded as illusory and valueless, and the Viceroy's commission, taken by itself, is held to be inadequate and inappropriate. We agree in the main with these criticisms, and we recommend that in future a new form of commission should be instituted for the officers of the higher grades in the Indian Territorial Force, *i.e.*, for those who hold appointments corresponding to those held by King's Commissioned officers in the regular Indian Army. The form of commission which we recommend is one to be granted

by His Excellency the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty the King as shown in Appendix 2. This form of commission is based on that granted to officers of the Canadian Militia. The platoon commanders of the Force should, however, continue to receive commissions granted by the Viceroy as Subedars and Jemadars. In order that they may be on an equality with the platoon commanders of the regular Indian Army, we recommend that they should not continue to be granted Honorary British rank in addition.

The form of commission to be held by officers of the Auxiliary Force, as constituted under the Act of 1920, has hitherto not been finally determined. We, therefore, think it appropriate to take the opportunity of making definite recommendations on this point, and we consider that the most suitable form of commission for the Auxiliary Force (as for the Indian Territorial Force) would be a commission given by His Excellency the Governor General in the name of His Majesty the King.

19. The members of the old Volunteer Force, which was the precursor of the present Auxiliary Force, received no pay either in camp or when doing their periodical parades, but each commanding officer of a unit received a capitation grant on account of each effective member of his corps out of which he paid for the upkeep and administration of the corps. Since the Great War a system of pay has been introduced for members of the Auxiliary Force, which includes payment not only for periods spent in camp, but also for periodical parades. We consider that this system of extended remuneration is uneconomical and unnecessary. In our view a man who undergoes a period of training for a few hours after his day's work is over is only performing a part of his duty as a citizen and is even being made more efficient for his daily work by reason of the training he receives at the expense of the State ; and, provided that he is put to no actual expense in proceeding to and from the parade ground, has no claim to any pay, as such, for that parade. In the case of absence from his home for training in camp, covering a period of days, the additional burden undertaken by, and the additional inconvenience caused to, the individual justify the grant to him of pay. We therefore recommend that in the Auxiliary Force, and in the urban units of the Indian Territorial Force, which are organized and trained on a similar system, adequate concessions should be granted in the shape of allowances to cover actual out-of-pocket expenses in connection with attendance at parades, but that pay should be given only for days spent in camp. This is the system in vogue in the Territorial Army in England. We give elsewhere the precise details of the scale of pay, camp allowances, capitation grant, etc., which we recommend.

We do not fail to recognise that the change here proposed may be unpopular. But the remarks which we have made in paragraph 14 preceding are applicable here also. If the restriction of the grant of pay which we recommend has the result of diminishing the number of men willing to join the Auxiliary Force, those eliminated will in general be men who are not worth retaining. And it must be borne in mind that membership of the Auxiliary Force is claimed as a right and a privilege, no less than it is regarded as the performance of a service to the State.

The observations which we have here made on the subject of pay do not of course apply to the provincial battalions of the Territorial Force. Since these are required to undergo periodical training in camp of a more rigorous character and for relatively long periods, the question of the system and scale of pay which they should receive stands upon a different footing: and we have dealt with this matter elsewhere in our report.

20. We have already stated our view that the University Training Corps should be regarded as the foundation of the national army and as the primary means of diffusing military knowledge and training, and that no artificial limits should be set to its expansion. We desire to reiterate this opinion and definitely to recommend that the University Training Corps should be treated as separate from the active sections of the Indian Territorial Force, and should not be subject to any limitations on the strength of the latter which may be imposed from time to time in the light of military and other considerations.

We have also recommended, in paragraph 10 preceding, the early formation of urban battalions or companies and, in the concluding portion of paragraph 16 preceding, the immediate creation of certain technical units. As regards expansion of the Indian Territorial Force in other directions, the first principle we wish to lay down is that it is from every point of view useless to expand an inefficient force. Consequently, we recommend that in the first instance the existing provincial battalions should be placed on a sound basis in regard to training, in conformity with the detailed proposals we make elsewhere, and that the question of expansion should then be considered in the light of the standard of efficiency which the provincial battalions show themselves capable of achieving. Expansion in the case of these battalions and of the other units, the formation of which we have recommended in paragraph 16 preceding, should not in any event proceed beyond the limits of what is required on military grounds to constitute a second line to the regular army of adequate strength and composition: and no new unit should be created save with the concurrence of the Local Government of the area concerned. As already premised, the Local Governments will rely largely upon the advice and the promise of support of the Advisory Committees.

If the principal measures which we advocate in this report are adopted by the Government, we contemplate that some substantial measure of expansion will be found in the not remote future to be both feasible and desirable. There is evidence to show that in certain areas scope already exists for a useful enlargement of the Force, provided necessary reforms are first carried out and sufficient machinery for training and instruction is provided.

21. The demand which has occasionally been put forward in general terms for the amalgamation of the Auxiliary Force and Indian Territorial Force, does not, we believe, indicate any real desire for the actual fusion of the two forces. The Indian does not really wish to be associated in the same units with Europeans and Anglo-Indians and to eat, sleep and carry on his day's work side by side with them. The real objective of those who have suggested amalgamation is to see the two forces assimilated as far as possible in respect of conditions of service, etc. We have attempted to ascertain from our witnesses the main causes of the grievance which many educated Indians appear to have against the Auxiliary Force. We believe that the grievance arises chiefly out of distinctions at present made in regard to (i) liability for service, (ii) the form of commission granted to officers, (iii) facilities for training, and (iv) general treatment in the matter of pay and allowances. If our recommendations are accepted, the distinctions which exist under the first three heads will disappear. As regards pay and allowances and conditions of service generally we have put forward detailed proposals which will assimilate the two Forces as closely as is possible in this respect, regard being had to the difference in the mode and standard of living of the individuals who compose them, and to the fact that the Auxiliary Force is intended to be a second line to the regular British troops and the Indian Territorial Force a second line to the regular Indian Army. No one claims seriously that the private soldier of the Auxiliary Force should be paid at Indian rates, or that the private soldier of the Territorial Force should be paid at higher rates than the soldier of the regular Indian Army.

CHAPTER III.

DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NON-REGULAR FORCES AND FOR THEIR ASSIMILATION TO ONE ANOTHER.

22. In the preceding chapter we have laid down the general principles which in our opinion should be adopted for the purpose of reforming and improving the Indian Territorial Force (including the University Training Corps) and the Auxiliary Force, and of eliminating differences existing at present between them, which may appear to be based solely upon a distinction of race, and which can be removed without loss of efficiency or breach of sound military principles. The application of these principles, if accepted, will involve considerable changes in the constitution, and in the system of training and administration of the two forces. Some of these changes will call for additional expenditure and others for the amendment of the Acts under which the Forces are constituted. The changes which we recommend in matters of major importance are set forth below, and our recommendations on points of less important detail are contained in the Annexure. We have dealt with the Auxiliary Force under the same main headings as the Territorial Force, as we found this to be necessary if we were to achieve the essential purposes of our inquiry.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

FIRST TERM OF REFERENCE.

Improvement.

23. (I) *Functions and Objects.*—The function of the University Training Corps should be primarily educational.

They should be regarded definitely as the foundation upon which the Indian Territorial Force, and later the Indian national army, is to be built up, and should become one of the recognised recruiting grounds for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this Force. In time they should develop also into a potential source of supply of candidates for commissions in the regular Indian Army.

(II) *Liability.*—The University Training Corps should have no liability for actual military service.

(III) *Organisation.*—The University Training Corps are at present organised as infantry battalions ; this organisation is in our opinion the most suitable for providing the groundwork of military

training and discipline, which these Corps are intended to give. We, therefore, recommend that there should be no change in their organisation.

(IV) *Composition*.—(i) *Men*.—The members of the University Training Corps should be drawn from the staff and students of Universities and Colleges, as at present. All members of a University or College, whether Indian or Anglo-Indian, should be eligible for enrolment, and the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, should be amended so as to allow of this.

(ii) *Officers*.—(a) The officers of the University Training Corps should be drawn primarily from among the teaching staff of Universities and Colleges, since they by their age and position are most suited to the task, and alone are likely as a rule to continue as officers in the University corps long enough to justify their being granted commissions. If, however, sufficient suitable candidates for commissions are not available from among the teaching staff, officers should be chosen from among the post-graduate students, particularly from among those who intend to take up teaching as a profession; and finally, if this source also fails to provide the necessary numbers, from among suitable selected senior students.

(b) All members of the teaching staff, whether European, Indian or Anglo-Indian, should be eligible to become officers in these corps, and the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, in so far as it deals with the eligibility of persons to serve in the University Training Corps, should be amended so as to allow of this.

(c) In order to attract suitable men to become officers and to enable them to make themselves efficient without pecuniary loss, officers of the University Training Corps units should on first appointment receive commissions as 2nd Lieutenants on a special list of the Indian Territorial Force, or, in the case of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, of the Auxiliary Force, and should be subsequently seconded for duty with the University Training Corps; they should be paid as such for any period spent in camp or at a course of instruction.

(V) *Training*.—(i) *Men*.—(a) Since this system alone is adapted to the needs of University life, the University Training Corps should continue to be trained as at present, *i.e.*, on the system laid down in Section 16 (2) of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920.

(b) The subordinate instructional staff should continue to be drawn from British Regiments. The greatest care should be taken in the selection both of the Adjutants and the subordinate instructional staffs, and they should not be changed more often than is absolutely necessary.

(ii) *Officers*.—Too much importance cannot be attached to the training of officers, and every facility and encouragement should be given to them to become proficient in their duties. On first

appointment they should undergo a recruits course under the instructional staff of their own corps, and should then be attached to selected regular units, British or Indian, for six months, either in one continuous period or in two periods of three months each, as may be most convenient to the University or College authorities, before they are confirmed in their commissions. They should have the same opportunities for undergoing courses of instruction at Army schools as are recommended for other Indian Territorial Force officers.

SECOND TERM OF REFERENCE.

Expansion.

(VI) The University Training Corps should be allowed to expand up to its natural limits, subject only to financial considerations permitting of this. The military authorities should place no obstacle in the way of any University or College forming a Contingent of the University Training Corps, provided that the University or College authorities can guarantee a fixed minimum number of members and can provide suitable officers. In similar manner no hindrance should be placed in the way of a University or College situated in an Indian State which wishes to form a contingent.

THIRD TERM OF REFERENCE.

Removal of Racial Distinctions.

(VII) All members of a University or College, who are British subjects, regardless of race or colour, should be eligible for enrolment in the University Training Corps, and the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, should be amended so as to allow of this.

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(VIII) (a) We recommend to University and College authorities the desirability of allowing the days on which members of their Universities or Colleges attend a University Training Corps camp to count towards University or College attendances. This practice has already been introduced in some Universities, but is not universal.

(b) In order to ensure that mutual co-operation between the military and University authorities, which alone can ensure the success of the University Training Corps movement, there should be instituted a definite system of technical inspection, and of liaison between the two authorities, so that both may know to whom to look for advice and assistance in case of necessity.

(c) A special certificate or certificates of proficiency should in course of time be instituted in University Training Corps units on the lines of the A. and B. Certificates in Officers Training Corps in England, the holders of which should be entitled to a proportion of marks in the competitive examination for Sandhurst, provided that they qualify in all the subjects of the examination in which it is necessary for them to qualify.

(d) On his discharge from a University Training Corps each member should be given a discharge certificate showing not only, as at present, the length of his service and his military character, but also the details of any courses of training which he has undergone, and any special military qualifications which he may possess, *e.g.*, whether he is a holder of one or both of the certificates proposed in the preceding paragraph.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

FIRST TERM OF REFERENCE.

Improvement.

24. (I) *Functions and Objects.*—The active section of the Indian Territorial Force should be regarded as :—

- (i) a means of imparting military and patriotic ideals to the non-martial classes and of familiarising them with military training and service ;
- (ii) a second line to the regular Indian Army, its functions as such being, firstly—to relieve regular units of garrison duties, etc., in time of war, secondly—to reinforce the first line in time of war, and thirdly—to be used in aid of the civil power, if the local civil and military authorities consider it desirable that territorial units should be embodied for this purpose.

(II) *Liability.*—To enable the Indian Territorial Force to carry out its function as a second line to the regular army it should have, as at present, a liability for general military service. The enforcement of liability to service beyond the borders of India should, however, still be subject to a general or special order of the Governor-General in Council.

(III) *Organisation.*—In order that the force may carry out its rôle as a second line to the regular Indian Army it must be organised on exactly the same lines as the regular Indian Army. This involves only one change from the present system of organization in the provincial battalions, *viz.*, in regard to the officer ranks. In

future the platoon commanders should rank as Subedars and Jemadars only, and should not be granted Honorary King's Commissions in addition, and the higher grades from Company Officer upward should rank as 2nd Lieutenants, Lieutenants, etc.

(IV) *Composition.*—(i) *Men.*—(a) There should be two classes of units, the one recruited from rural areas and the other from the towns. The composition of the former should be as at present, but the Advisory Committees should be required to make special efforts to enrol in them those classes which do not ordinarily enrol in the regular Indian Army, and every encouragement should be given to educated men to form their own class platoons consisting of men of the same social status. The urban battalions should at the start be open to all educated men of good social position, but in course of time recruiting for the urban battalions should be limited, as far as practicable, to those who have had previous military training in a University Training Corps.

(b) The composition of new units should be determined on the advice of the Local Government, given after consultation with the local Advisory Committee and the local military authorities.

(c) We have investigated the complaints of the Parsee community with regard to the conditions of service in the Parsee units of the Indian Territorial Force, and we find that these are based on a misconception. When these units were raised, their members were promised certain concessions. These concessions, which concerned their system of training, rations, clothing and accommodation, have all been granted to them. If our proposals for the formation of urban units of the Indian Territorial Force are accepted, the system of training in the Parsee units will accord with that of the urban units of the Force, and we are satisfied that, with the possible exception of rations, there are no points in respect of which they should receive different treatment from those urban units.

(ii) *Officers.*—(a) It is difficult to prescribe any fixed rules for the selection of officers for appointment to direct commissions in the higher grades, and to weigh the relative advantages of educational qualifications, social status and local influence. But we consider that the following general principles should normally guide the selection of officers :—

Firstly, they should be chosen primarily from the same classes from which the men of the unit are drawn. Racial, religious and even provincial differences are still so strong that the best results can probably be obtained by the adoption of this method.

Secondly, provided that in other respects they possess the necessary qualifications for holding commissions, preference should be given to those men who, by reason of their social

standing and influence, may be expected to possess the power of leadership, which is the first essential in an officer.

Thirdly, where possible, officers should be chosen from among men who have had previous military training in a University Training Corps. This early training will, as the efficiency of the University Training Corps increases, ensure that they already have a sound grounding in military matters, and this, combined with their superior educational qualifications, should enable them to become efficient in less time than those who have not the same advantages.

Fourthly, there should be no bar to individuals, who are suitable and have the necessary qualifications, obtaining commissions in the higher grades from the lower grades or from the ranks.

We are convinced that it is necessary to require the Territorial officer to reach a much higher standard of professional skill and knowledge than is at present contemplated. As matters stand now, one of our witnesses, a Territorial Force officer, had never envisaged the possibility of a Territorial unit taking the field under a Territorial Force commander. We, therefore, recommend, in so far as direct commissions in the higher grades carrying with them British rank are concerned, that only those who possess the same social and educational qualifications as are required of Indian candidates who desire to enter Sandhurst, should be eligible for such commissions. Other things being equal, preference should be given to those who have undergone previous military training in a University Training Corps, and who are in possession of satisfactory discharge certificates from their corps. Those who apply for this form of commission should be required to qualify by the same examination as is from time to time prescribed for Indian candidates for Sandhurst. In this examination a proportion of marks should be allowed to any candidate who possesses a satisfactory discharge certificate from a University Training Corps. We realise that these proposals will, if carried into effect, press hardly upon those who have been selected in the past for commissions in the Force, and from whom such high qualifications were not demanded at the time of their selection. We feel, however, that, before they can be admitted to the higher grades, they must be recommended for such promotion by the Commanding Officers of their units, and qualify by the same standards which we have advocated above for direct commissions in these grades.

It will be necessary to frame special rules to govern the cases of officers promoted from the lower grades and from the ranks to the higher grades.

The selection of officers for the lower grades, *i.e.*, the platoon commanders, should normally be from the ranks, in order to give the necessary incentive to the non-commissioned officers to increase

their efficiency. There should, however, be no bar to the admission of individuals into these grades by direct commission.

(b) The officers of the lower grades, *i.e.*, Subadars and Jemadars, should be granted commissions similar to those given at present to officers of those ranks in the Indian Territorial Force. These commissions are granted by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The officers of the higher grades, *i.e.*, 2nd Lieutenant and above, should receive commissions in the Indian Territorial Force granted by His Excellency the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty the King in the form shown in Appendix 2, which we have also recommended for officers of the Auxiliary Force.

(V) *Training*.—(i) *Men*.—(a) The training of the provincial battalions should be on the present system and should consist of preliminary training in the first year and periodical training in each subsequent year. The minimum periods of training should be three months in the first and two months in each subsequent year.

Provided that the provision of the necessary personnel is practicable, one regular Indian officer per company and one regular non-commissioned officer per platoon of the enrolled strength of each provincial Indian Territorial Force unit should be attached to the regular Training Battalion, to which the territorial battalion is affiliated, under an arrangement similar to that obtaining at present for British officers seconded as Company Commanders of Indian Territorial Force battalions.

(b) The training of the urban battalions should be on the system at present in force in the Auxiliary Force and University Training Corps, *i.e.*, a fixed number of drills to be performed throughout the year, with a short period of continuous training in camp.

(c) The regular officers selected for the appointments of Adjutants of Indian Territorial Force battalions should for the present be sufficiently senior in rank and service to ensure that they will take command of their units during the training period.

(ii) *Officers and non-commissioned officers*.—(a) Every facility and encouragement should be given to officers and non-commissioned officers to make themselves proficient—

Firstly, by attachment to regular Indian Army units;

Secondly, by platoon commanders and non-commissioned officers courses. The scope of these should be developed as the Force develops, in order ultimately to train efficient company commanders and battalion commanders; and

Thirdly, by courses of instruction in musketry, physical training, etc., at Army Schools, when their standard of training admits of it.

(b) The examinations of officers for retention and of officers and non-commissioned officers for promotion should be made a thorough

test of efficiency. The period within which an officer is required to qualify for retention might be extended from two to three years at the discretion of his Commanding Officer.

SECOND TERM OF REFERENCE.

Expansion.

(VI) (a) Apart from the University Training Corps, to the expansion of which we have recommended that no artificial limit should be set, we consider that no general expansion of the Indian Territorial Force should be undertaken unless and until the existing provincial battalions have been made more efficient by the adoption of the methods which we have separately proposed. To this recommendation of general principle we make certain specific reservations in the paragraphs which follow.

(b) A limited number of urban companies or battalions should be raised in large centres. They should be recruited at first from men of education and good social status, but should later be confined as far as is practicable to those who have had previous military training in University Training Corps.

(c) When the provincial infantry battalions have attained to a higher standard of efficiency, an attempt should be made to raise a few cavalry squadrons in those districts where it is possible to recruit men who are in a position to do six months' training in the first year and three months' training in each subsequent year, and who can provide their own horses.

(d) Two Electrical and Mechanical Companies should be raised as soon as possible in the large centres of population from among the employees of engineering firms, etc.

(e) One Light Railway Company should be raised at once from railway personnel.

(f) Two Mechanical Transport Sections should be raised as soon as possible in the large centres of population.

(g) One Veterinary unit should be formed as soon as possible.

(h) An Indian Territorial Force Medical Corps should be constituted, consisting of a general list of officers available for attachment to Indian Territorial Force units, and of Indian Hospital Corps Companies. There should be no limit to the establishment of the former, as many qualified men being admitted as are procurable. They should be given preliminary training in military medical administration at the most convenient station hospital, and should subsequently be attached for training with units as funds

permit. Indian Hospital Corps units should be raised on the advice of local Governments, after consultation with the military authorities and the Provincial Advisory Committee.

(i) There are special difficulties, administrative and financial, in the way of raising and training units of the more technical arms, such as Artillery and Engineer Field Companies. We do not, therefore, recommend the immediate formation of such units, but desire to express the opinion that development of the Territorial Force in these directions should be undertaken as soon as the training of the primary arm, *i.e.*, infantry, has been placed upon a satisfactory footing.

(j) We have included in Appendix 3 model schemes for the formation of small units of Signals, Pioneers, Engineers and Artillery.

(k) It has been suggested to us that technical units of the Indian Territorial Force might be formed from among the Indian personnel of railways and trained for employment with Auxiliary Force Railway Corps. We recommend that, if our proposals for the re-organisation of the Auxiliary Force Railway Corps [*vide* paragraph 25 (V) (b)] are accepted, this suggestion should also be adopted, and that in certain of the large railway centres the experiment should be made of forming Indian Territorial Force railway units for use on the railways side by side with Auxiliary Force Railway Corps.

THIRD TERM OF REFERENCE.

Removal of Racial Distinctions.

(VII) On this subject we have nothing to add to the observations contained in paragraph 21 preceding.

The Indian Territorial Force : Removal of Racial Distinctions,

AUXILIARY FORCE.

FIRST TERM OF REFERENCE.

Improvement.

25. (I) *Functions and Objects.*—The Auxiliary Force should be regarded as a potential second line to the regular British troops in India and its functions should be :—

The Auxiliary Force : Improvements.

Firstly, to relieve regular troops of garrison duties, etc., in time of war,

Secondly, to reinforce the first line in time of war, and

Thirdly, to be used in aid of the civil power, if the local civil and military authorities consider it desirable that any unit of the Auxiliary Force should be embodied for this purpose.

(II) *Liability*.—To enable the Auxiliary Force to qualify as a potential second line to the regular British troops in India, it should have a liability for general military service. The enforcement of liability for service beyond the borders of India should, as in the case of the Indian Territorial Force, be subject to a general or special order of the Governor-General in Council.

(III) *Organization*.—We do not recommend any change in the present organization of the Auxiliary Force.

(IV) *Composition*.—(i) Under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, the following are eligible for enrolment in the Force :—

“ every person who—

- (a) is a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or
- (b) was, on the 30th day of September 1920, enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (not being a person enrolled under the provisions of section 12 of that Act), or
- (c) is a British subject of European descent in the male line; or
- (d) not being a British subject, satisfies the conditions prescribed for enrolment of persons of that class.”

We consider that the special and temporary concession permitted by sub-section (b) should now cease to be operative, and we recommend the excision of that sub-section from the Act. A reservation should, however, be made that any person, who is a member of the Auxiliary Force under the operation of this sub-section on the date on which it is removed from the Act, shall be permitted to continue serving in the Force, provided he accepts the extended liability.

We are also of opinion that the Auxiliary Force should now be confined to British subjects. This is an almost necessary corollary to our proposal that the liability of the Force should be extended to service beyond the limits of India. We, therefore, recommend the excision of sub-section (d).

We wish to make it clear that it is our opinion that all members of the Anglo-Indian community who fall within the definitions suggested in this paragraph should, on enrolment in the Auxiliary Force, be entitled, as regards their position in the force, to precisely the same privileges as British subjects of pure European descent.

(ii) We recommend that officers of the Auxiliary Force should in future receive commissions in the Auxiliary Force granted by His Excellency the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty the King in the form given in Appendix 2, which we have also proposed for officers of the Indian Territorial Force.

(V) *Training*.—(a) We recommend no increase in the periods of training laid down in the Auxiliary Force Act; but, wherever possible, members should be given every encouragement to carry out more than the statutory periods.

(b) It has been suggested to us that the present system under which the railway units of the Auxiliary Force are constituted and trained as Infantry units is not of an entirely practical nature. It has been pointed out that in an emergency the personnel of these Corps, being required for their normal railway duties, would not as a rule be able to do more than maintain communications. They would provide for their own personal defence while so doing but would not be available for military duties of a more general character. The suggestion has been made that in future these Railway Corps should be organised on a purely technical basis and should be allotted duties akin to the work which the personnel perform in time of peace and to that for which alone they would be available when embodied. We commend this suggestion to the military authorities.

SECOND TERM OF REFERENCE.

Expansion.

(VI) We have received no evidence to indicate that any expansion of the Auxiliary Force is immediately necessary.

The Auxiliary Force:
Expansion.

THIRD TERM OF REFERENCE.

Removal of Racial Distinctions.

(VII) The observations which we have made elsewhere and which are summarised in paragraph 21 preceding apply alike to the Auxiliary Force and the Indian Territorial Force.

The Auxiliary Force:
Removal of Racial
Distinctions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. (a) In order that the education of the people of India in the principles of patriotic military service may be as complete as possible, we think it desirable that physical training accompanied by some form of military discipline should be adopted as part of the routine of all schools. We

Miscellaneous.

commend to the educational authorities in all provinces the desirability of employing for this purpose military pensioners as instructors. We recommend, in this connection, that private and aided schools should receive assistance from Local Governments towards the expenses of such training or of any cadet corps which may be formed in them. Courses of instruction of the kind indicated will not only fit boys to obtain the fullest advantage from University Training Corps training if they proceed on to a University, but will also benefit those whose education ends at school, by inculcating some idea of discipline and of public duty, and by improving their physique.

(b) With the same object in view we commend to the consideration of University and College authorities the desirability of instituting for their students, in consultation with the military authorities, courses of lectures on military subjects.

(c) We also commend to the University and College authorities the desirability, when selecting members of their teaching staff, of giving preference, other things being equal, to persons who have undergone a course of military training in a University Training Corps, and hold satisfactory University Training Corps certificates.

(d) The Advisory Committees should be made entirely responsible for recruiting, in the manner and to the extent described in paragraph 17 preceding. They should, however, have no authority to interfere with the actual training, military administration and discipline of units. Advisory Committees should in future be constituted on the lines set forth in the Annexure, paragraph E.-3.

(e) We consider that some means should be found of attracting to the non-regular forces young men who possess high engineering qualifications, and are accordingly fitted to form a valuable technical reserve for the army. For this purpose we advocate the formation of an Engineer Branch of the Indian section of the Army in India Reserve of Officers, in which such individuals would be eligible for commissions.

(f) In order to facilitate recruiting, and also intensive training, in the Auxiliary Force and urban battalions of the Indian Territorial Force, a provision should be inserted in the Auxiliary Force Act and the Indian Territorial Force Act making it a penal offence for employers to impose disabilities (to be specified) on employees who belong to the non-regular forces, and thereby prejudice the rendering of efficient citizen service.

(g) The safe custody of arms and ammunition belonging to the non-regular forces is a matter of great importance, and so far as possible a uniform system should be adopted to regulate this matter. In Auxiliary Force units, in urban units of the Indian Territorial Force, when formed, and in University Training Corps units, arms should be kept in armouries. In provincial units of the Indian

Territorial Force arms should be kept in armouries when the units are embodied, and in arsenals when they are not embodied. Members of the Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force should not be allowed to retain their arms in their personal custody, except when special reasons of a public nature exist for their so doing.

(h) There has been some divergence of opinion as to the desirability of allowing Government servants to join either the Auxiliary or the Territorial Force. There appear to be three main objections to the admission of such persons to the non-regular forces :—

Firstly, they are by reason of their civil duties frequently prevented from undergoing their annual training, and they could probably not be spared from those duties in the event of a crisis necessitating the embodiment of the Forces for service.

Secondly, a civil servant of Government belonging to the non-regular forces may be placed in a very embarrassing position and become liable to severe penalties, if at the time of embodiment of his unit the military order for embodiment clashes with an order of his civil superior, requiring him to remain at civil duty.

Thirdly, under existing rules a Government servant, who joins the non-regular forces, is during embodiment entitled to his civil or military pay, whichever is the greater, and his civil pay may be far in excess of his military pay of rank and out of all proportion to his military value.

On the other hand it is desirable for the following reasons that, wherever possible, Government servants should be permitted, and indeed encouraged to join the Auxiliary Force or Indian Territorial Force :—

Firstly, if Government servants are prevented from joining, the private employer is encouraged to prevent his employees from joining.

Secondly, the presence of Government servants in the ranks serves as an example to others and assists recruiting.

Thirdly, the training has a beneficial effect, both physical and moral, on the individual.

We do not consider that the objections which have been put forward are sufficient to warrant a general rule that Government servants should not be allowed to join these Forces. We are of opinion that the matter could be appropriately and adequately regulated by the adoption of the following principles :—

(i) Government servants must, before joining either Force, obtain the written permission of their Local Government, or such authority as the Local Government may

specify for the purpose. When once this permission has been given, it will be understood that in the event of embodiment the military order will be paramount.

- (ii) No charge in excess of the liability for military pay and allowances should fall on the military budget on account of the training or embodiment of any Government servant who is a member of either Force.

Moreover, we hope that Local Governments will give every reasonable facility and encouragement to their servants to join the non-regular Forces. In particular, permission should be given more freely to Government servants to join the urban units of the Indian Territorial Force, where these exist, or the Auxiliary Force, as the training is continuous and the periods of embodiment for training are short. We think it would be suitable that periods of embodiment for training or service should not count as leave under the civil rules, and that such service should be allowed to count as a qualifying period for civil leave and pension, unless the individual concerned for any special reason desires that his military service should be treated as leave.

27. We have not attempted to estimate in any way the financial effect of our proposals; for any estimate which we might frame would be of little practical value until it is known to what extent the Legislature and the Government will be prepared to endorse our recommendations. We have been assured that expenditure upon the improvement and development of the Indian Territorial Force on sound lines will meet with no opposition from the Indian taxpayer. Whether this view is correct or not, we wish to make it clear that in our opinion, for the reasons stated in the debate in the Legislative Assembly as the result of which this Committee was formed, any increase in the expenditure on the Territorial Force must not be allowed in any way to prejudice the strength and efficiency of the regular army. These reasons are summarised in paragraph 1 preceding.

CHAPTER IV.

SUMMARY OF MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS.

28. Our main recommendations may be briefly summarised as follows :—

Functions and Liabilities.

- (i) The University Training Corps and Indian Territorial Force should be regarded as existing primarily for the purpose of spreading military training and the inspiration to military service among the manhood of India, in order to lay the foundations upon which a national army can be built up. Such a national army can only be created by gradual stages and by a steady process of education extending over many years. This education should commence, wherever possible, in schools ; it should be continued in the Universities and Colleges by means of the University Training Corps, and should be concluded in the units of the Indian Territorial Force. The growth of a national military spirit should not be forced by the application of any measure of compulsion. [*Paragraphs 6-8, 23 (I) and 24 (I).*]
- (ii) The University Training Corps should be given no liability for actual military service [*Paragraphs 9 and 23 (II)*]. The Indian Territorial Force, which is intended also as a second line of reserve to the regular Indian Army, should have a liability for general military service both within and without the borders of India, including service in aid of the civil power. Its units should be organised in every respect on the same lines as the units of the regular Indian Army. [*Paragraphs 10-13 and 24 (II) and (III).*]

The Auxiliary Force should be regarded as a second line to the regular British troops in India, and its units should be organised on the same lines as the regular British units. It should be given liabilities for service identical with those of the Indian Territorial Force. [*Paragraphs 14 and 25 (II) and (III).*]

The liability for service beyond the limits of India, in the case of both Forces, should be enforceable only in emergency and under a special order of the Governor-General in Council, [*Paragraphs 12, 24 (II) and 25 (II).*]

Composition and Training.

- (iii) In order to give an opportunity to the educated classes to fit themselves to defend their country, urban units with a special composition should be created in the Indian Territorial Force, in which the system of training should be the same as that in vogue in the Auxiliary Force. [Paragraphs 10, 15, and 24 (IV) and (V).] These units should have the same liability for service as other units of the Indian Territorial Force. [Paragraphs 10 and 24 (II).]
- (iv) The provincial units of the Indian Territorial Force, drawn mainly from the agricultural classes, should continue to exist, but, if they are to reach any degree of efficiency at all, their periods of training must be extended. [Paragraphs 10, 15 and 24 (IV) and (V).]

Improvement of Conditions of Service.

- (v) The conditions of service in the University Training Corps and Indian Territorial Force should be improved. (Paragraph 12 and Annexure.)

Officers and men of the urban units of the Indian Territorial Force and Auxiliary Force should receive pay only for days actually spent in camp, but a sufficient scale of allowances should be introduced to prevent the individual member losing pecuniarily through attendance at periodical parades. Certain additional remuneration is necessary for members of the provincial battalions of the Territorial Force. (Paragraph 19 and Annexure.)

Selection and Training of Officers.

- (vi) The greatest care should be exercised in the selection of officers for the Indian Territorial Force, and every encouragement and facility should be given to them to become proficient in their military duties. [Paragraphs 15, 23 (V) and 24 (IV) and (V).]

Form of Commission for Officers.

- (vii) As the units of the Indian Territorial Force are to be organised on exactly the same lines as regular Indian Army units, platoon commanders should receive commissions granted by His Excellency the Viceroy in the ranks of Jemadar, Subadar, etc.; they should not receive honorary King's Commissions in addition. Officers of the higher grades in the Indian Territorial Force should

hold commissions as 2nd Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Captain, etc., in the Indian Territorial Force. These commissions should be granted by His Excellency the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty the King. Officers of the Auxiliary Force, as constituted under the Act of 1920, should hold commissions in the Auxiliary Force, similar to those recommended for officers of the higher grades in the Indian Territorial Force. [*Paragraphs 18, 24 (IV) and 25 (IV); Appendix 2.*]

Expansion.

- (viii) The University Training Corps should not be subject to any arbitrary limitation, but should be allowed to expand up to their natural limits. [*Paragraphs 8, 20, and 23 (VI).*]

Apart from the University Training Corps, no general expansion of the Indian Territorial Force, should be undertaken, until the reforms of system advocated in this report have been carried out, and the existing units have shown themselves capable of attaining the prescribed standard of efficiency. In particular the creation of cavalry and artillery units should be postponed, but only for a few years. On the other hand, a certain number of urban units should be raised at once, and there is also no need to postpone the formation of certain technical engineering, mechanical transport, medical and veterinary units. [*Paragraphs 16, 20 and 24 (IV); Appendix 3.*]

The Indian Territorial Force should at no time be allowed to expand beyond the limits of a second line force of the strength required on military grounds. (*Paragraph 20.*)

No expansion of the Auxiliary Force is necessary at present. [*Paragraph 25 (VI).*]

Advisory Committees.

- (ix) The existing system of Indian Territorial Force Advisory Committees should be expanded, and these Committees should be given a wide responsibility for recruiting for the Force. [*Paragraphs 17 and 26 (d); Annexure.*]

The impulse for the creation of new units should proceed from the natural leaders of the people and the Advisory Committees, and before raising any new unit the concurrence of the Local Government should invariably be obtained. [*Paragraphs 17, 20, and 24 (VI).*]

*Removal of Racial Distinctions in the University
Training Corps.*

- (x) All members of a University or College, who are British subjects, should be eligible to join the local contingent of the University Training Corps, without distinction of race. [*Paragraphs 21 and 23 (IV) and (VII).*]

*Removal of Racial Distinctions in the Auxiliary
Force and Indian Territorial Force.*

- (xi) The Committee consider that, if their proposals are accepted regarding liability for service, system of training, general treatment, and form of commission there will exist between the Auxiliary Force and Indian Territorial Force no distinction based solely upon race to which any reasonable exception can be taken. [*Paragraphs 21 and 24 (VII); Annexure.*]
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CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

29. In considering the evidence which has been placed before us we have been very favourably impressed by the keenness and sympathy evinced by the regular officers who hold appointments as Adjutants in the Indian Territorial Force and University Training Corps. We recognise that their task in organising the units of a Force, which is admittedly in an experimental stage, has of necessity been attended with considerable difficulty. That we are in a position to make recommendations which are intended to place this experiment on a more solid and progressive footing is in itself a testimony to the good work which, in our opinion, they have performed, and, if we have had cause in the course of this report to criticise the present state of efficiency of the Indian Territorial Force, our criticisms are not directed against them, but against those limitations in the constitution of the Force, and in the rules and regulations for its government, which have prevented their labours from being crowned with a greater measure of success. Of those who were summoned to give their evidence before us in person we wish particularly to bring to notice Major H. S. Cardew, Adjutant, 11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles and Lieutenant (local Captain) F. Maxwell-Lawford, Adjutant, Madras Battalion, University Training Corps.

30. We also desire to acknowledge the invaluable assistance we have received from Colonel J. C. Freeland, Deputy Director of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, Army Headquarters, who has acted as Secretary of the Committee. In organising methodically and energetically our programme of work, in marshalling material for our consideration, and in placing at our disposal his own intimate knowledge of the working of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, he has contributed materially to the results exhibited in our report, and in particular to the unanimity of the conclusions at which we have arrived.

31. We also desire to express our appreciation of the services rendered to us by Major A. F. R. Lumby, General Staff, Army Headquarters, who assisted Colonel Freeland in recording the progress of our deliberations and has been mainly responsible for the drafting of our report.

32. To our great sorrow, our colleague, Dr. S. K. Mullick, who had taken part in all our discussions and had assented cordially to all our conclusions, up to the 22nd November 1924, died very suddenly a short time thereafter from the effects of illness contracted at Delhi. The spread of the ideals for which the Indian

Territorial Force stands had formed one of the absorbing interests of Dr. Mullick's life. During the period of the Great War he was the prime mover in all recruiting work in Bengal, and in later years he became one of the most ardent supporters of the Indian Territorial Force. We wish to pay a tribute to the enthusiasm, the ripe experience and sound judgment which he brought to our deliberations and to express our profound regret that he did not live to sign our report. To his family we offer our respectful sympathy in their great loss.

(Signed) J. S. SHEA, *Lieut.-Genl.*

,, P. S. SIVASWAMY AIYER.

,, R. P. PARANJPYE.

,, L. K. HYDER.

,, AJAB KHAN.

,, H. CALVERT.

,, H. GIDNEY.*

,, SURAJ SINGH.

,, E. BURDON.

,, G. E. LLEWHELLIN.

DELHI ;

23rd January 1925.

*Signature subject to the remarks contained in the following Notes:—

I accept the Report as presented, subject to the two notes I append. These refer to certain very pressing and vital matters in connection with the Domiciled Community who are enrolled as members of the Auxiliary Force, on which matters the Committee as a whole does not consider it is in a position to make any recommendation.

Note 1.—This refers to compulsory enlistment in the Railway Battalions of the Auxiliary Force of members of the Domiciled Community in every Railway in India, as a term of employment. This fact has been frankly admitted in letters addressed to me by every Agent of every important Railway in India. I submit, that, to resort to such a measure of conscription in a purely voluntary Force as is the Auxiliary Force, is, not only commercialising one's patriotism and loyalty, which in the Anglo-Indian are both traditional and inherent, but also violates the very essentials of a Voluntary Force. Moreover, with the military liability now recommended to be extended to any part of the British Empire, conscription in the Auxiliary Force should, on no account, be allowed. It would be distinctly unfair. It does not obtain in the Indian Territorial

Force and should not be resorted to in the Auxiliary Force. I have no desire to be misunderstood in this matter. My objection is against the principle underlying this arbitrary conscription on the part of the various Railways. I wish to make it quite clear that I have no desire to offer the Domiciled Community any excuse to evade its military liabilities in the Empire. Indeed, such is certainly not necessary: because the martial spirit at all times prevailing the entire community is so engrained, so apparent and so strong, that, no matter what the circumstances might be, there would be no dearth of Anglo-Indians joining the Auxiliary Force. I am fully conscious of the various advantages secured by the community by being members of the Auxiliary Force: but, even these do not satisfy my objection to conscription by the Railways of their Domiciled Community employees *only* in a purely voluntary Force. Various Railways, *e.g.*, N. W. Railway, O. and R. Railway, E. B. S. Railway, E. I. Railway (and very soon the G. I. P. Railway), are under State management. All its employees are, therefore, Government servants. I ask, why should Anglo-Indian employees, only, in these State Railways be compelled to join the Auxiliary Force, as a term of employment, while the members of other Government Departments, such as the Secretariat, Telegraph, etc., are not similarly conscribed. I, therefore, as follows:—

“ I recommend that enlistment in the Auxiliary Force should not be made a condition of employment under the Railway administrations in India, and that Government should bring pressure to bear upon the Railway administrations to give effect to this recommendation ”.

Note 2.—My second note may appear, on first consideration, to be *ultra vires* and outside the scope and terms of reference of this Committee; but, with all respect to the members of this Committee, I offer this note for the serious and sympathetic consideration of Government. In my opinion, this matter certainly comes within the scope of the third term of reference which this Committee has been called upon to enquire and remedy: I refer to “ Removal of Racial Distinctions ”. I go further and say that if this Committee were to recommend to the Government of India to remove this legal hardship under which the majority of members of the Domiciled Community enrolled in the Auxiliary Force to-day suffer, it would not only pave the way for action being taken to alter this particular Section of the Criminal Procedure Code, and so bring the Domiciled Community on an equality with the other communities in the two Forces, but, it would also certainly popularise the Auxiliary Force, which is another term of reference with which this Committee has to deal. I submit that if members of the Domiciled Community, in which are included Anglo-Indians, are accepted under sub-section (c), Section 4, Auxiliary Force Act, as it appears in para. 25 (IV) of this Report, *i.e.*, “ As British subjects of European descent in the Male line ”, such recognition is *a priori* evidence, and implies, that such members of the Auxiliary Force are entitled to all the privileges as are granted to the European members of that military Force—I refer particularly to the Jury rights enjoyed by European British subjects in mixed Criminal trials under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Racial Distinctions Act, as it operates in India to-day, unquestioningly gives to the *pure* European and the *pure* Indian members of the Auxiliary and Indian Territorial Forces, their

European or Indian majority Juries in mixed criminal trials—a right which was demanded by and given to both European and Indian accused, so that each would be tried by Jury-men who were thoroughly conversant with his respective language, customs and manners. The only community in these military Forces that is denied this right is the Anglo-Indian community, unless they are able, by some supernatural means, to communicate with the spirits of their forefathers who came out to India as pioneer Englishmen in John Company's service, and obtain from them their marriage and baptismal certificates, without which documents as proofs of their legitimacy and European origin, they are denied trial by a majority Jury of their own countrymen, who are familiar with their own language, manners and customs. It cannot be denied that the Anglo-Indian of European descent in the male line is *entirely* British in his manners, ways and customs, and that his national language is that of his father—English. Nevertheless, he alone is denied an European or Anglo-Indian majority Jury in mixed criminal trials. I submit that (i) to accept an Anglo-Indian into the Auxiliary Force under this sub-section (c) which accepts him as a "British subject of European descent in the male line", (ii) to admit, as is recommended in this Report in para. 25 (IV)," that the Auxiliary Force should now be confined to British subjects", and also (iii) to recommend, as is stated in the last sub-para. of para. 25 (IV) (i) of the Report: "We wish to make it clear that it is our opinion that all members of the Anglo-Indian community who fall within the definitions suggested in this paragraph should, on enrolment in the Auxiliary Force, be entitled, as regards their position in the force, to precisely the same privileges as British subjects of *pure* European descent": in short, to treat him in exactly the same manner as if he were an European British subject, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is *a priori* evidence that he is accepted an European British subject possessing, if not a strictly legal claim, a more than moral claim for similar Jury privileges in mixed criminal trials, especially for offences he might commit whilst employed as a member of the Auxiliary Force. In presenting my second recommendation, I should like to add that, after having compulsorily enlisted the Anglo-Indian in a voluntary Force, as obtains to-day in every Railway Auxiliary Force Battalion, and in which we are recommending an extended military liability: after having recognised him for purposes of defence of the British Empire as a "British subject of European descent in the male line"; also, after having recognised him for every other purpose as the equal of an European British subject, and then to deny him the Jury rights so unquestioningly given to Europeans in the Auxiliary Force, and to Indians in the Indian Territorial Force, is, in my opinion, such marked differential treatment, and so singularly inequitable as to amount to a travesty of justice. Holding such views, I submit my second recommendation:

"I recommend that every person who is adjudged eligible to join the Auxiliary Force under the condition proposed by the Act should be made eligible for the privileges enjoyed by European British subjects in the matter of trial by Jury under the Criminal Procedure Code".

(Signed) H. GIDNEY, *Lt.-Col.*,
M.L.A., I.M.S. (*Retd.*).

DELHI,

23rd January 1925,

ANNEXURE.

Recommendations on points of less important detail.

The Committee make the following recommendations, in addition to those contained in the main text of their report:—

A.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

I.—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

1. The following should be the rates of pay and camp allowances of officers, other than Viceroy's commissioned officers:—

Description of training for which pay and allowances to be admissible.	Pay and allowances to be admissible.
(a) Days of actual attendance at annual training in camp.	(i) Pay and allowances as for corresponding ranks of the British Service in India. (ii) Camp allowance at Rs. 5 a day. (iii) A grant of Rs. 15 in aid of the expenses of the officers' mess for each officer feeding in the mess. This grant is not personal to officers, but is to be administered as a special grant in aid of the cost of officers' messing, in each unit.
(b) Authorised courses of instruction in Army Schools, with regular units or otherwise.	As in (i) above.

Pay as in (a) above should not be admissible for a greater number of days than are laid down in the I. T. F. Rules for the annual training.

2. The following should be the rates of pay and camp allowances of Viceroy's commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men of urban units:—

Description of training for which pay and allowances to be admissible.	Pay and allowances to be admissible.
(a) Days of actual attendance at annual training in camp.	(i) Pay and allowances as for corresponding ranks of the regular Indian Army. (ii) Extra messing allowance at 5½ annas a day.
(b) Authorised courses of instruction in Army Schools, with regular units or otherwise.	As in (i) and (ii) above.

Pay as in (a) above will not be admissible for a greater number of days than are laid down in the I. T. F. Rules for the annual training.

3. The following bounties should be given, subject to efficiency:—

(a) Viceroy's commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men of urban units:—

For the completion, during the training year, of 30 days' periodical training and the musketry course laid down in regulations	Rs. 30
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(b) Recruits:—

For the completion of the preliminary training laid down
in the I. T. F. Rules within 12 months of his enrolment Rs. 25

(c) Viceroy's commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including recruits:—

If he has filed the musketry course laid down in regulations Rs. 7-8

A recruit will be eligible to earn the bounty of Rs. 7/8 for musketry as a recruit at any time within 12 months of his enrolment. He will also be eligible to earn a further bounty of Rs. 7/8 as a trained man, provided that he qualifies in both musketry courses by the second 31st March following his enrolment.

4. The following Capitation grant should be given to urban units:—

Efficient.—A member who has, during the training year, completed the periodical training laid down in the I. T. F. Rules, of which at least 8 days has been performed in camp, and who is at least a second class shot.

Grant.—Rs. 5 per officer, non-commissioned officer or man.

Extra efficient.—A member who has qualified as an "Efficient" and in addition is a first class shot and has performed at least 4 days' extra training.

Grant.—Rs. 10 per officer, non-commissioned officer or man.

Additional grant for officers, who have passed their examinations for promotion to the next higher rank:—

	Rs.
Officers above the rank of Lieutenant	20
Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants	15

Additional grant for Viceroy's commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers.

	Rs.
For every officer, havildar and naik who has passed a special proficiency test within the preceding two training years	10

The proficiency test to consist of a practical examination in:—

- (a) The geography of the locality in which his unit is situated.
- (b) Practical work on the parade ground to show ability to instruct a section of men in drill, manœuvre, musketry and bayonet fighting.
- (c) A simple tactical exercise involving a knowledge of attack and defence, outposts, reconnaissance and escort duties.

5. Members of provincial units of the Indian Territorial Force, other than officers holding British ranks, should be given a retaining fee for the months during which they do no training, this fee to be paid in a lump sum at the end of the training following the period for which it is earned, subject to the satisfactory completion of the annual training. The fee should be Rs. 15 after the first year, and should increase by Rs. 5 annually for each subsequent annual training performed up to a maximum of Rs. 30.

6. The mileage allowance authorised for the Regular Army in Army Instruction (India), 573 of 1924 (new para. 29-O. A. R., I., Volume X), should be applied to the Territorial Force. For journeys by rail, daily allowance should be given at the following rates:—

I. T. F. Officers of the higher grade	. . .	Rs. 5 a day.
Viceroy's commissioned officers	. . .	Rs. 2-8 a day.
N. C. Os.	. . . . .	Rs. 1-4 a day.
Men	. . . . .	As. 12 a day.

7. Travelling allowances for University Training Corps should be as follows:—

(i) *Travelling to and from parades.*

- (a) *Officers* should receive a refund of any conveyance expenses incurred, subject to the proviso that no allowance will be admissible if the distance in a single direction is less than one mile. The C. O. of the unit to authorise any payments at a rate not exceeding 8 annas a mile. Where railways, tramways, or similar conveyances can be used, the actual fares only to be admissible, and in all cases public facilities to be taken into consideration in determining the rate of allowances.

- (b) *Other Ranks*.—As at present.

(ii) *Travelling to and from camp.*

- (a) *Officers* when travelling by rail or river should receive first class warrants and Rs. 5 a day subsistence allowance; when travelling by road the same rate as for other officers of the Territorial Force.

- (b) *Other Ranks* when travelling by rail or river, should receive third class warrants *plus* Rs. 1/4 a day subsistence allowance; and when travelling by road, as at present.

Note:—Military Transport should be employed whenever possible for the conveyance of personnel and their kits.

8. In provincial units in which an Indian Territorial Force officers' mess is maintained, a messing allowance of Rs. 15 should be given in respect of each officer attending annual training in aid of the expenses of the Indian Territorial Force officers' mess. This grant not to be personal to officers but to be administered as a special grant in aid of the cost of officers messing in each unit, and in addition to that, officers should be allowed to draw the cash equivalent of the rations in lieu of the ration. Also, officers' messes should be allowed to obtain articles of ration from the Indian Army Service Corps on payment, at the same rates as officers of the Regular Army.

9. Travelling and subsistence allowance for recruits, including those of urban units, should be the same as allowed for other members of the Territorial Force. If they travel by rail they should receive the railway fare at third class rates.

10. Recruits, including those of urban units, should receive a mufti allowance at the same rate as the Regular Army, namely Rs. 20, after satisfactory completion of preliminary training. No further issue of mufti or mufti allowance should be made thereafter.

11. As in Burma members of the Regular Army are exempted from the payment of the capitation tax, members of the Indian Territorial Force in Burma should also be exempted.

12. (a) Where there is no Indian Territorial Force officers' mess, a club should be instituted as a meeting place for officers.

(b) Provincial units should receive an initial grant and an annual allowance for upkeep of the mess or club during the training period. Urban units should receive a monthly allowance.

13. In addition to the outfit allowance already granted, Government should supply all officers with a free issue of swords and binoculars, the latter being issued only for training and returned to store on conclusion. Officers should be permitted to purchase their swords when they resign their commission, subject to the approval of the District Commander.

Officers of the Auxiliary Force should receive similar treatment.

14. The competent military authority should have discretion to vary the ration to suit local conditions in accordance with the advice of the Provincial Advisory Committee, provided the cost of the ration is not exceeded.

15. The existing allowance of eight annas is sufficient for the actual repair of clothing but the cost of washing clothing should be paid from the camp grant.

16. Indian Territorial Force platoon commanders' pay should not be increased above that received by platoon commanders of the regular Indian Army, but they should receive the retaining fee recommended for N. C. Os. and men, *vide* para. 1 above.

17. A band allowance should not be authorised for Indian Territorial Force units generally, as the maintenance of bands is impracticable. If any individual unit wishes to start a band and can show that it is capable of doing so, a band allowance should be considered on its merits.

II—AUXILIARY FORCE.

The following should be the rates of pay, camp allowances, bounties and capitation grant:—

1. Officers—

Description of training for which pay and allowances to be admissible.	Pay or allowances to be admissible.
(a) Days of actual attendance at annual training in camp.	(i) Pay and allowances as for corresponding ranks of the British Service in India. (ii) Camp allowance at Rs. 5 per diem. (iii) A grant of Re. 1 a day in aid of expenses of the officers' mess for each officer. This grant is not personal to officers, but is to be administered as a special grant in aid of the cost of officers' messing in each unit.
(b) Authorised courses of instruction in Army Schools or with regular units.	As in (i) above.
(c) Days of actual attendance at any assembly of members of the unit for training of not less than 3 days' duration, at which not less than 4 hours of actual work is carried out each day. (For units the members of which are widely scattered.)	As in (i) above. As in (ii) above for each member attending such an assembly at an out-station, as defined in para. 1 (i), Regulations for the A. F. (I.). As in (iii) above, for each officer feeding regularly in the mess, provided an officers' mess is maintained.

2. *Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men—*

Description of training for which pay and allowances to be admissible.	Pay or allowances to be admissible.
(a) Days of actual attendance at annual training in camp.	(i) Pay and allowances as for corresponding ranks of the regular British Army in India. (ii) Messing allowance at 5½ annas a day. (iii) Marriage allowance at the rates laid down for the regular army in England.
(b) Authorized courses of instruction in Army Schools or with regular units.	As in (i) and (ii) above.
(c) Days of actual attendance at any assembly of members of the unit for training of not less than 3 days' duration at which not less than 4 hours of actual work is carried out each day. (For units the members of which are widely scattered.)	As in (i) above. As in (ii) and (iii) above for each member attending such assembly at an out-station, as defined in para. 1 (i), Regulations for the A. F. (I.).

Pay as in paras. 1 (a) and (c) and 2 (a) and (c) above will not be admissible for a greater number of days than are laid down in Schedule I of the A. F. Act, 1920, for the various arms and classes.

3. *Bounties—*

(a) *Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Class—*

	Rs.
For the completion, during the training year, of 20 days' periodical training and the musketry or gun course laid down in regulations	30

(b) *Recruits—*

	Rs.
For the completion of the preliminary training laid down in Schedule I of the A. F. Act, 1920, within 12 months of his enrolment	25

(c) *Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including recruits—*

	Rs. A.
If he has fired the musketry course or gun course laid down in regulations	7 8

A recruit will be eligible to earn the bounty of Rs. 7/8 for musketry as a recruit at any time within 12 months of his enrolment. He will also be eligible to earn a further bounty of Rs. 7/8 as a trained man, provided that he qualifies in both musketry courses or gun courses by the second 31st March following his enrolment.

4. *Capitation Grant.**Active Class.*

Efficient.—A member who has, during that training year, completed the periodical training laid down in Schedule I of the A. F. Act, of which at least 8 days, in not more than two periods, has been performed in camp, and who is at least a second class shot.

Grant.—Rs. 5 per officer, warrant officer, non commissioned officer or man.

Extra efficient.—A member who has qualified as an Active Class “efficient” and in addition is a first class shot and has performed at least 4 days’ extra training.

Grant.—Rs. 10 per officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man.

“A” Class Reserve.

Efficient.—A member who has, during the training year, completed the periodical training laid down in Schedule I of the A. F. Act, of which at least 4 days’ continuous has been performed in camp, and who is at least a second class shot.

Grant.—Rs. 3 per warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man.

Additional grant for officers, who have passed their respective examinations for promotion to the next higher rank—

Officers above the rank of Lieutenant	Rs. 20
Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants	Rs. 15

Additional grant for non-commissioned officers—

For every sergeant and corporal who has passed a special proficiency test within the preceding 2 training years .	Rs. 10
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The proficiency test to consist of a practical examination in:—

- (a) The geography of the locality in which his corps is situated.
- (b) Practical work on the parade ground to show ability to instruct a section of men in drill, manœuvre, musketry and bayonet fighting.
- (c) A simple tactical exercise involving a knowledge of attack and defence, outposts, reconnaissance and escort duties.

B.—TRAINING.

1. Every facility should be given for the permanent retention of a certain number of arms and rounds of ammunition by units, wherewith to raise rifle clubs during the non-training period, provided that it can be arranged by the local military authorities for these rifles and ammunition to be kept at a convenient centre in a suitable and properly protected armoury, and that the Local Government approves. Shooting and rifle clubs should be under the supervision of the Instructional Staff.

2. Company Commanders should join the unit headquarters 7 days before and remain for 7 days after the training period. Remuneration as Company Commanders should be admissible during these periods.

3. Although Army Headquarters has already taken steps to co-ordinate and bring into touch the University Training Corps in different places, Provincial Advisory Committees should do something in this direction as well.

4. Where Universities wish to institute examinations in military subjects, the military authorities should co-operate in holding examinations for A and B certificates and in providing lecturers on military subjects.

5. The military authorities should hold out facilities to University Training Corps to take part in rifle and sports meetings.

6. "Territorial Weeks" for sports and shooting competitions, to be held immediately after training, should be encouraged.

7. The calling up of I. T. F. N. C. Os. before training commences to be put through a short course of instruction in drill, is a matter which should be left to the administrative military authorities.

C.—MEDICAL.

1. Both medical officers and medical units of the Indian Territorial Force, should be attached to I. T. F. combatant provincial units during the training period.

2. Beds and mosquito curtains should be provided for each man if recommended by the local medical authorities.

D—LEGAL.

I.—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE ACT, 1920.

1. (i) The following should be added to Section 5 (i) of the Act :—

"provided that a person, who has been commissioned as an officer, shall be deemed to be enrolled for so long as he holds a commission"; and

(ii) Subsidiary orders (or regulations) should be issued by the Government of India or the Commander-in-Chief to provide for:—

(a) the age limit to which officers may serve. This should be 52 years, or on completion of 32 years' service including commissioned service in any branch of His Majesty's Indian Land Forces, whichever may happen first;

(b) for the acceptance of resignation of the commission before the expiry of the age or service limit;

(c) for the termination at any time of the commission, should such be desired by the authority granting the same;

(d) for the discharge from the Indian Territorial Force if the commission is terminated during the original period of enrolment, should such discharge be considered desirable.

2. Section 11 (1) of the I. T. F. Act should follow as closely as possible Section 21 of the A. F. Act and should be amended accordingly.

3. Rules in accordance with Sections 6 (1) and 7 (1) of the I. T. F. Act, to regulate appointments and transfers, should be prescribed and

should be included in Part I of the I. T. F. Rules, after Rule 10, as follows:—

Appointment.

“ 10A. (1) A person enrolled for a particular unit or for a corps that consists of one unit only shall be appointed to that corps or unit by the officer who enrolled him.

(2) A person enrolled for a particular corps shall, if that corps consists of more than one unit, be appointed by the Officer Commanding the District within which the headquarters of that corps is situated to a unit of that corps.

(3) A person enrolled for a particular branch shall be appointed by the Officer Commanding the District within which the person resides to a unit of that branch situated within that District and constituted for the Province within which the person resides; or where no such unit of that branch is situated within that District by the Officer Commanding that District in communication with the Officer Commanding any other District, to a unit of that branch constituted for the Province within which the person resides.

(4) All appointments shall be reported to the headquarters of the corps or unit concerned.

Transfer.

10B. (1) The transfer to another corps or unit of a person who has been appointed to a corps or unit shall be authorised by the Officer Commanding the District within which the headquarters of the corps or unit to which the person belongs is situated.

(2) An authority who proposes to authorise a transfer shall, if the proposed transfer is to a corps or unit the headquarters of which is situated within the command of an Officer Commanding another District, before authorising the transfer obtain the concurrence of the Officer Commanding the District within which the headquarters of the said corps or unit is situated.

(3) A person who desires to be transferred shall submit his application in writing, through his Commanding Officer, to the authority competent to authorise the transfer and shall, in the application, state his reasons for desiring the transfer and the corps or unit to which he desires to be transferred.

(4) Excepting when a person has ceased to reside within the Province for which the corps or unit to which he belongs is constituted, the authority competent to authorise the transfer may refuse to authorise it.

(5) A person who has ceased to reside in the Province for which the corps or unit to which he belongs is constituted may, if not enrolled for that particular corps or unit, be compulsorily transferred to a corps or unit of the same branch constituted for the Province in which he for the time being resides: and a person enrolled for a particular corps may be compulsorily transferred to any unit of that corps.

(6) On disbandment of a corps or unit a person not enrolled for that particular corps or unit may be compulsorily transferred to another corps or unit, provided that if he was enrolled for a particular branch he is transferred to a corps or unit of that branch.”

The heading of Part I of the I. T. F. Rules should be altered to read as follows:—

“ ENROLMENT, APPOINTMENT TO CORPS OR UNITS AND TRANSFER.”

4. Rule 12 should be re-cast as follows, in order to make clear the authority to authorise discharge:—

“ *Rule 12.*—The following officers are the authorities to authorise discharges under Rule 11:—

Ground of discharge.	Authority to authorise discharge.	Ground for discharge.	Authority to authorise discharge.
<i>In the case of persons enrolled who are commissioned officers.</i>		<i>In the case of persons who are not commissioned officers.</i>	
1. As in sub-rule (1) of Rule 11.	The Officer Commanding the District.	1. As in sub-rule (1) of Rule 11.	The Officer Commanding.
2. As in clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11.	The Governor General in Council.	2. As in clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11.	The Officer Commanding the District.
3. As in clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11.	Ditto	3. As in clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11.	Ditto.
4. As in clause (c) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11.	Ditto	4. As in clause (c) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11.	
		(a) When the person enrolled is unlikely to become an efficient soldier.	(a) The Commanding Officer but only in the case of persons enrolled who have not completed their preliminary training.
		(b) All other cases	(b) The Officer Commanding the District.
5. As in clause (d) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11	The Officer Commanding the District on the recommendation of a board of at least two medical officers.	5. As in clause (d) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11.	The Commanding Officer on the recommendation of a board of at least two medical officers.

A discharge duly authorised will be carried out by the Commanding Officer with all convenient speed.

Any discharge in the above table that can be authorised by the Commanding Officer may be authorised by the Officer Commanding the District, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, or the Governor-General in Council.

Any discharge in the above table that can be authorised by the Officer Commanding the District, may be authorised by the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India or the Governor General in Council.”

The Auxiliary Force Rules regarding discharge should be recast on the lines of I. T. F. Rules 11 and 12 (amended as recommended above).

5. Rule 17 should be amended by the addition of a proviso at the end of the Rule as follows:—

“ provided that an enrolled person who is not a member of a University Corps, and who is called out or embodied for training, shall not be entitled to any such pay and allowances for any day or days he may be absent on leave during the period of training ”.

6. If the Committee's recommendation that officers of U. T. C. units should be officers in the I. T. F. or A. F. and that other members of the U. T. C. should have no liability for military service, amendment of the Rule 11 (3) will be neither necessary nor expedient.

7. If the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the constitution, composition and duties of Advisory Committees contained in para. E. 3 of this Annexure and in para. 26 (d) of Volume I of their Report are accepted, Section 12 (1) of the I. T. F. Act and Rules 29 and 30 will require amendment accordingly.

II.—AUXILIARY FORCE ACT, 1920 AND INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE ACT, 1920.

1. *Discharge*.—Amendments similar to those recommended to Rule 12 of the I. T. F. Rules (*vide* D. I. 4, above), should be made in the A. F. Rules (Rule 9).

2. *Imprisonment*.—The first proviso of Section 27 of the A. F. Act and Rule 21 (b) of the I. T. F. Rules should be assimilated.

3. *Discipline*.—(a) Units of the Auxiliary Force, Provincial units of the Indian Territorial Force and, if and when formed, urban units of the Indian Territorial Force, when embodied for training, should all be subject to military law, that is, to the Army Act in the case of the Auxiliary Force and to the Indian Army Act in the case of the Indian Territorial Force.

(b) When members of the Auxiliary Force and members of the urban units of the Indian Territorial Force, if and when formed, are performing drills, for which they have not been embodied, they should be subject to Rules as at present in the Auxiliary Force (*vide* A. F. Act, Sections 24, 25, 26 and 27 and A. F. Rules 15, 16, 17 and 18).

In this respect the I. T. F. Act and Rules and the A. F. Act and Rules should be similar.

(c) Care should be taken in amending the A. F. and I. T. F. Acts, that the special provisions for trial by criminal courts in both Acts and the Rules under them are in harmony with the Racial Distinctions Removal Act.

4. *Advisory Committees*.—The powers of Advisory Committees should be assimilated in both Forces (*vide* A. F. Act, Section 28 and Rule 11 and I. T. F. Act, Section 12 and Rule 30).

5. *Enrolment*.—(a) The Rules for enrolment should be simplified as much as possible and made more uniform for both forces and, as far as possible, in accordance with enrolment for the regular army in each case.

(b) The question regarding whipping in the Enrolment Form for the Indian Territorial Force (question 9) should be omitted. The question should be—

“ Have you ever been convicted by a criminal court and, if so, in what circumstances and what was the sentence?”

(c) Question 12 in the Indian Territorial Force Enrolment Form should be omitted.

6. *Form of Oath.*—The Form of Oath in the Auxiliary Force should be amended, if the recommendation of the Committee regarding the liabilities of that Force are accepted.

E—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Units should be given provincial names in addition to their army designations. Provincial Advisory Committees should be consulted in settling the former.

2. An outline of the I. T. F. Act and Rules and all orders referring to pay and allowances should be prepared in English at Army Headquarters in as simple language as possible and issued to Local Governments for dissemination by them in appropriate vernaculars.

3. Provincial Advisory Committees should be increased from three to five members, who should be selected as follows:—

One military officer	...	} To be nominated by the G. O. C.- in-C., Command.
One I. T. F. officer	...	
One official or non-official member who will represent the views of the Local Government.	}	} To be nominated by the Local Government.
Two non-official members		

In addition to the Provincial Advisory Committees there should be established local unit committees directly associated with individual units of the I. T. F. These local Unit Advisory Committees should consist of five members, who should be selected as follows:—

One military officer	...	} To be nominated by the G. O. C. District.
One I. T. F. officer	...	
One civil official member	...	} To be nominated by the Local Gov- ernment.
Two non-official members	...	

The civil official member should preferably be the Collector of the District or of one of the Districts concerned.

If the unit for which a Unit Advisory Committee is constituted is recruited from such a large area that such a course is necessary, it should form sub-committees in the various Districts in order to facilitate the carrying out of its duties.

For the purpose of enabling them to carry out their responsibilities in connection with recruiting a special allotment of funds should be made to these Committees.

4. The Bihar and Orissa Companies of the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment should be separated from the Bengal Companies of that regiment,

APPENDIX 1 (a).

The present composition of the Indian Territorial Force.

Provincial units—20 Battalions of Infantry.

University Training Corps—6 Battalions and 2 Companies of Infantry.

Provincial units.	Training Centres
Punjab—	
11/1st Punjab Regiment	Jhelum.
11/13th Frontier Force Rifles	Campbellpore.
11/14th Punjab Regiment	Delhi.
11/15th Punjab Regiment	Jullundur.
11/17th Dogra Regiment	Jullundur.
North-West Frontier Province—	
11/12th Frontier Force Regiment	Nowshera.
Bombay—	
11/2nd Bombay Pioneers	Bombay.
12/2nd Bombay Pioneers	Poona.
11/5th Mahratta Light Infantry	Belgaum
Bengal—	
Headquarters and 2 Companies, 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment.	Calcutta.
Bihar and Orissa—	
2 Companies, 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment	Dinapore.
United Provinces—	
11/7th Rajput Regiment	Fyzabad.
12/7th Rajput Regiment	Agra.
11/9th Jat Regiment	Meerut.
11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles	Lansdowne.
Ajmer-Merwara—	
11/4th Bombay Grenadiers	Ajmer.
Madras—	
11/3rd Madras Regiment	Trichinopoly.
12/3rd Madras Regiment	Cannanore.
13/3rd Madras Regiment	Cannanore.
14/3rd Madras Regiment	Mercara.
Burma—	
11/20th Burma Rifles	Mandalay.
University Training Corps.	Training Centres.
Bombay—	
No. 1 (Bombay) Battalion, U. T. C.	Bombay. Poona.
Bengal—	Kirkee.
No. 2 (Calcutta) Battalion, U. T. C.	Calcutta.
United Provinces—	
No. 3 (United Provinces) Battalion, U. T. C.	Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh, Rooskee, Benares.
Punjab—	Lahore.
No. 4 (Lahore) Battalion, U. T. C.	
Madras—	
No. 5 (Madras) Battalion, U. T. C.	Madras, Trichinopoly.
Burma—	
No. 6 (Rangoon) Battalion, U. T. C.	Rangoon.
Bihar and Orissa—	
No. 7 (Patna) Company, U. T. C.	Patna.
Delhi—	
No. 9 (Delhi) Company, U. T. C.	Delhi.

THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

I. T. F. Act, 1920.

Section 9.—(1) Every person enrolled shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, be bound to serve in any corps or unit of the Indian Territorial Force to which he has been appointed or transferred or is for the time being attached, and shall be subject to all rules and regulations that may be made under this Act relating to such corps or unit.

(2) Every person enrolled shall be liable to perform military service—

(a) when called out with any portion of the Indian Territorial Force by an order of the senior military officer present either to act in support of the civil power or to provide guards which, in the opinion of such officer, are essential; or

(b) when any portion of the Indian Territorial Force to which he belongs has been embodied to support or supplement His Majesty's regular forces in India in the event of an emergency by a notification directing such embodiment issued by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Gazette of India*; or

(c) when attached at his own request to any regular forces.

Section 10.—(1) No person embodied under section 9 shall be required to perform military service beyond the limits of India save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

(2) Any portion of the Indian Territorial Force which, having been called out or embodied under section 9, is performing military service shall be replaced by regular troops or otherwise as soon as circumstances permit, and shall not be required to perform such service after such replacement has been effected to the satisfaction of the senior military officer in charge or after the cancellation of the order or notification under clause (a) or (b), as the case may be, of section 9.

BUDGET PROVISION, INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE, 1924-25.

	Rs.
(1) Pay and allowances of officers of the permanent staff	11,45,240
(2) Pay and allowances of warrant and non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff	1,51,510
(3) Pay and allowances of officers under training	2,81,810
(4) Pay and allowances of men under training	4,54,280
(5) Pay and allowances of clerks	1,01,940
(6) Pay and allowances of menials	
(7) Provisions	1,90,000
(8) (a) Clothing. (Maintenance)	64,600
(8) (b) Clothing. (Initial issues)	3,60,000
(9) Fuel and Light	35,810
(10) Maintenance of Ordnance equipment	52,340
(11) Miscellaneous stores . . . . .	...
(12) Travelling allowances and incidental expenses	3,15,390
(13) Training grant	97,800
(14) Practice small arms ammunition	92,200
(15) Special expenditure on account of families of British soldiers . . . . .	...
Total	33,42,920

APPENDIX 1 (b).

The present composition of the Auxiliary Force, India.

Unit.	Headquarters.	Training Centres.
<i>Cavalry.</i>		
Bihar Light Horse	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur, Patna, Motihari, Chupra, Arrah, Samastipur, Gaya, Bhagalpore, Monghyr, Dumka, Purneah, Darbhanga.
Calcutta Light Horse	Calcutta	Calcutta.
Suma Valley Light Horse	Silchar	Silchar, Srimangal, Helliheria, Dulabheria.
Assam Valley Light Horse	Dibrugarh	Doom-Doom, Panitola, Margherita, Dibrugarh, Sonari, Anguri, Marian, Nowgong, Bishnath, Thakubari, Mangaldai, Shillong, Gauhati, North Lakhimpur, Tezpur, Makum Junction.
Bombay Light Horse	Bombay	Bombay.
Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Kurseong, Magrakata, Kachhua, Mal.
Punjab Light Horse	Lahore	Lahore, Rawalpindi, Ambala, Amritsar.
Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles	Madras	Madras, Coimbatore, Bellary, Aramalai, Salem, Nilgiri-Wyband, Meppadi-Vizitri Manantoddy, Tichinopoly, Madwra, Kodakanal, Tuticorin, Quinlou, Peeruade, Munwar, Mundakayorn.
Chota Nagpur Regiment	Ranchi	Ranchi, Asansol, Kulti, Hazaribagh, Dhanbar, Purulia, Ranigange, Sijua, Buntodik, Jherria, Kumardholi, Jamshedpur, Hakhamines.
United Provinces Horse (Northern Regiment)	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Agra.
United Provinces Horse (Southern Regiment).	Cawnpore	Gorakhpore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Ghazipur.

The present composition of the Auxiliary Force, India—contd.

Unit.	Headquarters.	Training Centres.
<i>Artillery.</i>		
No. I (Calcutta) Bde. . . .	Calcutta . . .	Calcutta.
No. II (Madras) Bde. . . .	Madras . . .	Madras.
No. III (Rangoon) Bde. . . .	Rangoon . . .	Rangoon.
No. IV (Cossipore) Bde. . . .	Barrackpore . . .	Kankilana, Calcutta, Cossipore, Sibpore, Barrackpore, Gaiden Reach, Surampore, Barnagore, Gouripore, Belinapara.
No. V (Bombay) Bde. . . .	Bombay . . .	Bombay.
No. VI (Lucknow) Bde. . . .	Lucknow . . .	Lucknow
No. 14 (Bangalore) Bty. . . .	Bangalore . . .	Bangalore.
No. 15 (Kirkee) Bty. . . .	Poona . . .	Poona, Kirkee.
No. 16 (Delhi) Bty. . . .	Delhi . . .	Delhi.
No. 17 (Agra) Bty. . . .	Agra . . .	Agra.
No. 18 (Bareilly) Bty. . . .	Bareilly . . .	Bareilly
No. 19 (Allahabad) Bty. . . .	Allahabad . . .	Allahabad.
No. 20 (Cawnpore) Bty. . . .	Cawnpore . . .	Cawnpore.
<i>Engineers.</i>		
No. 1 (Calcutta) Coy. . . .	Calcutta . . .	Calcutta.
No. 2 (Rangoon) Coy. . . .	Rangoon . . .	Rangoon.
No. 3 (Bombay) Coy. . . .	Bombay . . .	Bombay.
No. 4 (Karachi) Coy. . . .	Karachi . . .	Karachi.
No. 5 (Madras) Coy. . . .	Madras . . .	Madras
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Madras Guards	Madras . . .	Madras.
Nagpur Rifles	Nagpur . . .	Nagpur, Jubbulpore.
Punjab Rifles	Lahore . . .	Srinagar, Murree, Ghora Gai, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Sialkot, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Ambala.

The present composition of the Auxiliary Force, India—contd.

Unit.	Headquarters.	Training Centres.
<i>Infantry—contd.</i>		
Simla Rifles	Simla	Simla, Sanawar.
Calcutta Battalion	Calcutta	Calcutta.
Bangalore Battalion	Bangalore	Bangalore.
Allahabad Rifles	Allahabad	Allahabad, Mrzapur, Chunnar, Ghazipur.
Mussoorie Battalion	Mussoorie	Mussoorie, Dehra Dur, Barlowgunj, Roorkee.
Naini Tal Rifles	Bareilly	Bareilly, Ranikhet, Naini Tal.
Tenasserim Battalion	Moulmein	Moulmein Mergui, Tavoy, Thaton, Thambyuzyat.
Bombay Battalion	Bombay	Bombay.
Cawnpore Rifles	Cawnpore	Cawnpore.
Rangoon Battalion	Rangoon	Rangoon, Syiam, Dalla, Kanaungtoe, Akyab, Twante, Kyaiktaw, Pyapon, Myaungmya, Maubin.
Nilgiri Malabar Battalion	Wellington	Wellington, Ootacamund, Coonoor, Calicut, Cochin, Kotagiri, L vedile, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Alleppey, Wuilton.
Sind Rifles	Karachi	Karachi.
Hyderabad Rifles	Secunderabad	Secunderabad, Lallaguda, Purna, Hyderabad, Singareni, Dornakal, Kasipet.
Baluchistan Company	Quetta	Quetta.
Eastern Bengal Company	Dacca	Dacca, Naraingunj, Chandpur, Mymensingh.
East Coast Battalion	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Vizianagram, Deswada.
Upper Burma Battalion	Mandalay	Mandalay, Yerangyaung, Mogok, Namta, Maymyo, Myitkyina, Meiktila.
Poona Rifles	Poona	Poona, Kurduwadi, Lonavla, Bhhusawal, Pauchgaui.

The present composition of the Auxiliary Force, India—contd.

Unit.	Headquarters.	Training Centres.
<i>Infantry-- concld.</i>		
Kolar Gold Fields Bn. . . .	Oorgaum . . .	Oorgaum, Champion Reef, Marikuppam, Oorgaum, Nundydroog.
Calcutta Scottish	Calcutta . . .	Calcutta, Barrackpore.
Calcutta Presidency Bn. . . .	Calcutta . . .	Calcutta.
Delhi Contingent	Delhi	Delhi, Raisina, Simla.
<i>Railway Corps.</i>		
1st Bn., East India Rly. Regt. .	Lillooah . . .	Lillooah, Sibpur, Howrah, Asansol, Bandel, Rancegunge.
2nd Bn., East India Rly. Regt. .	Jamalpur . . .	Jamalpur, Dinapur, Dhanbad, Sahibgunj.
3rd Bn., East India Rly. Regt. .	Allahabad . . .	Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Sutna, Matoi, Kalka, Ambala, Aligarh, Dehli, Tundla, Etawah, Cawnpore, Mirzapore, Moghalsarai.
Eastern Bengal Rly. Bn. . . .	Sealdah . . .	Sealdah, Saidpur, Kanchi, Kanchi.
1st Bn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt. . .	Bombay	Bombay, Igatpuri, Bhusawal, Lonavla, Jubbulpore, Parel, Byculla, Kalyan, Dhond, Matunga, Mammad Itarsi, Khandwa, Sholapur, Nagpur.
2nd Bn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt. . .	Jhansi	Jhansi, Bina, Agra.
1st Bn., B., B. & C. I. Rly. Regt. .	Bombay	Bombay, Bulsar, Rutlam, Ahmedabad, Gangapur, Lower Parel, Churchgate.
2nd Bn., B., B. & C. I. Rly. Regt. .	Ajmer	Ajmer, Bandikui, Sirsa, Phalers, Fatehgarh, Jodhpur, Abu-Road.
Burma Railways Bn.	Rangoon . . .	Rangoon, Bassein, Toungoo, Maymyo, Insein, Muhlwa-gon, Henzada, Prome, Letpadan, Pegu, Mandalay, Myituge, Yamethin, Ywa-taung.
Bengal and N. W. Rly. Bn. . . .	Gorakhpur . . .	Gorakhpur, Samatipur, Sonapore, Benares, Gonda.

The present composition of the Auxiliary Force, India—contd.

Unit.	Headquarters	Training Centres.
<i>Railway Corps—contd.</i>		
1st Bn., North Western Rly. Regt. .	Lahore . . .	Lahore, Moghalpura, Rawalpindi, Bhatinda, Saharapur, Lalamusa, Peshawar, Ferozepore, Ambala, Bhawalnagar, Jind.
2nd Bn., North Western Rly. Regt.	Karachi . . .	Karachi, Multan, Sukkur, Quetta, Kotri, Robri, Sibi.
O. and R. Rly. Battalion . . .	Lucknow . . .	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moradabad, Bareilly.
South Indian Rly. Bn. . . .	Trichinopoly . . .	Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Villupuram, Madwa, Podanor, Calicut, Madras, Tanjore, Coonoor, Salem.
1st Bn., M. and S. M. Rly. Rifles .	Perambur . . .	Perambur, Madras, Arkonam, Rajahmundry, Jalapet, Rayapuram, Ritragnata, Pakala, Gooty.
2nd Bn., M. and S. M. Rly. Rifles .	Hubli	Hubli, Belgaum, Gadag, Bangalore, Guntakal, Poona, Castle-Rock.
1st Bn., Bengal Nagpur Rly. Regt..	Khargpur . . .	Khargpur, Kinda Road, Santragachi, Cuttack
2nd Bn., Bengal Nagpur Rly. Regt.	Nagpur	Nagpur, Dongargarh, Adra, Bilaspur, Chakaudharpur.
Assam Bengal Rly. Bn.	Chittagong . . .	Chittagong, Badarpur, Pahartuli, Lumding, Chittagong Jetties.
<i>Machine Gun Corps.</i>		
No. 1 Coorg and Mysore Coy. . .	Mercara	Mercara, Somwarpet, Polli-betta, Santaveri, Ghizmagalpur, Sallebile, Saklas-pur, Mudigere.
No. 2 Karachi Coy.	Karachi	Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur.
No. 4 Delhi Coy.	Delhi	Delhi, Raisina.
No. 5 Agra Coy.	Agra	Agra.
No. 6 Bareilly Coy.	Naini Tal	Naini Tal, Bareilly.
No. 7 Lucknow Coy.	Lucknow	Lucknow.
No. 8 Bombay Coy.	Bombay	Bombay.

The present composition of the Auxiliary Force, India—concl'd.

Unit.	Headquarters.	Training Centres.
<i>Machine Gun Corps—contd.</i>		
No. 9 Cossipore Coy. . . .	Barrackpore . . .	Barrackpore, Calcut'a, Jagatdal, Bhadreswar, Ishapore, Tittaghur, Kamarhatty, Cossipore, Seebpore, Fort Gloster.
No. 10 Cossipore Coy. . . .		
No. 11 Allahabad Coy . . .	Allahabad . . .	Allahabad.
No. 12 Cawnpore Coy. . . .	Cawnpore . . .	Cawnpore.
No. 13 Yercaud Coy. . . .	Trichinopoly . . .	Trichinopoly, Yercaud.
<i>Royal Army Service Corps.</i>		
No. 1 Rangoon Coy. . . .	Rangoon . . .	Rangoon.
No. 2 Calcutta Coy. . . .	Calcutta . . .	Calcutta.
No. 3 Bombay Coy. . . .	Bombay . . .	Bombay.
No. 4 Allahabad Coy. . . .	Allahabad . . .	Allahabad.
No. 5 Cawnpore Coy. . . .	Cawnpore . . .	Cawnpore.

THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE AUXILIARY FORCE INDIA.

A. F. Act, 1920.

Section 18.—No person liable to perform military service under this Act shall be required to perform such service except—

- (a) when called out with any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, by an order of the senior military officer present either to act in support of the civil power or to provide guards which, in the opinion of such officer, are essential; or
- (b) when any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, to which he belongs has been embodied to support or supplement His Majesty's regular forces in the event of an emergency by a notification directing such embodiment issued by the Governor General in Council or any Local Government empowered by the Governor General in Council in that behalf and published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be; or
- (c) when attached at his own request to any regular forces.

Section 19.—No person called out under clause (a), or embodied under clause (b), of section 18 shall be required to perform military service beyond the limits of the prescribed military area in which the corps or unit to which he has been appointed or is for the time being

attached is located, save when it is, in the opinion of the senior military officer present, necessary to proceed beyond those limits in the course of the military operations upon which the corps or unit or any portion thereof is for the time being engaged.

Section 20.—Any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, which, having been called out or embodied under section 18, is performing military service, shall be replaced by regular troops or otherwise as soon as circumstances permit, and shall not be required to perform such service after such replacement has been effected to the satisfaction of the senior military officer present or after the cancellation of the order or notification under clause (a) or (b), as the case may be, of section 18.

BUDGET PROVISION, AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA, 1924-25.

	Rs.
(1) Pay and allowances of officers of the permanent staff .	6,72,600
(2) Pay and allowances of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff .	12,00,740
(3) Pay and allowances of officers under training .	5,50,000
(4) Pay and allowances of men under training .	25,82,000
(5) Pay and allowances of clerks	} 4,08,000
(6) Pay and allowances of menials	
(7) Provisions	1,74,100
(8) Forage	23,100
(9) Clothing	1,50,000
(10) Fuel and Light	7,750
(11) Maintenance of Ordnance equipment	1,50,000
(12) Miscellaneous Stores . . . . .	...
(13) Travelling allowances and incidental expenses .	7,67,330
(14) Training Grant	2,80,000
(15) Practice ammunition for artillery	1,45,000
(16) Practice small arms ammunition	4,26,400
(17) Special expenditure on account of families of British soldiers (permanent staff)	44,600
Total	<u>75,81,620</u>

APPENDIX 2 (a).

FORM OF COMMISSION PROPOSED FOR OFFICERS OF THE AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA, AND THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Trusty and well beloved.....
Greeting. We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and good Conduct, do by these Presents Constitute and Appoint you to be an.....in Our Auxiliary Force India,
Indian Territorial Force
from the.....day of.....19.....You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge your Duty as such in the Rank of.....or in such higher Rank as we may from time to time hereafter be pleased to promote or appoint you to, of which a notification will be made in the *Gazette of India*, and you are to exercise and well discipline in Arms, both the inferior Officers and Men serving under you and use your best endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline. And we do hereby Command them to Obey you as their superior Officer, and you to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as from time to time you shall receive from Us, or any your superior Officer according to Law, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you.

Given at Our....., this.....day of
in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred.....
and in the.....Year of Our Reign.

In Witness Whereof Our Governor General of India hath hereunto set his hand and Seal at.....the day and year last above mentioned.

By His Excellency's Command.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Army Department.

APPENDIX 2 (b).

FORM OF COMMISSION GRANTED TO OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Trusty and well beloved.....Greeting.
We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and good Conduct, do by these Presents Constitute and Appoint you to be an.....in Our.....Militia of Our Dominion of Canada from the.....day of.....19.....
You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge your Duty as such in the Rank of.....or in such higher Rank as we may from time to time hereafter be pleased to promote or appoint you to, of which a notification will be made in the *Canada Gazette*, and you are to exercise and well discipline in Arms, both the inferior Officers and Men serving under you and use your best endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline. And we do hereby Command them to Obey you as their superior Officer, and you to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as from time to time you shall receive from Us, or any your superior Officer according to Law, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you.

Given at Our City of Ottawa, this.....day of.....
in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred.....
and in the.....Year of Our Reign.

In Witness Whereof Our Governor General of Our Dominion of Canada hath hereunto set his hand and Seal at Ottawa the day and year last above mentioned.

By His Excellency's Command.

Minister of Militia and Defence.

APPENDIX 3 (a).

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF AN ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL COMPANY OF ENGINEERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(i) *Personnel*.—Personnel to be recruited from artizan classes whose civil occupation fits them for the particular work which they will be called upon to perform in the company.

(ii) *Terms of service*.—Personnel to be enrolled and attested as for other units of the I. T. F., with the same liabilities for service.

(iii) *Establishment*.—The Company Commander (performing in peace the duties of Adjutant and Administrative Commandant) and the Company Sergeant Major will be regulars of the Royal Engineers and will constitute the permanent staff. The remainder of the company (officers, N. C. Os. and men) will belong to the Indian Territorial Force.

(iv) *Pay*.—Company and Section officers and Section Commanders according to ranks, *plus* engineer pay. Other ranks will be graded for pay according to trade qualifications on enrolment, or subsequent regrading, at rates to be fixed in consultation with Local Governments. The initial and subsequent grading will be determined by trade tests, conducted under arrangements to be made by District Commanders. In the case of trade categories, which are sub-divided into two or more classes, no man will be graded in the higher classes unless fully qualified. Similarly, officers will not be appointed or promoted unless they are technically qualified for their appointments or promotion.

Officers and other ranks will in peace be entitled to a retaining fee, provided they carry out the annual training detailed in para. (v) below.

On embodiment for training or service all ranks will be entitled to any concessions, in addition to pay, that may be admissible to the infantry of the Indian Territorial Force in like circumstances.

(v) *Training*.—A monthly parade, not exceeding four hours in duration, at which drill will be carried out and instruction given by lectures.

In addition, and at the discretion of the District Commander, annual embodiment for a period not exceeding 48 hours, consecutively. The work to be carried out during this period will consist of drill and instruction by means of lectures and inspections of local electrical and mechanical installations under the orders of the C. R. E.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL COMPANY—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Establishment.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.											
BRITISH PERMANENT STAFF.		INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.								REMARKS.	
Details.		Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers, Havildars.	Non-commissioned officers, Naiks.	Rank and File.	Total.	Followers.		
									Class I.	Private.	
Headquarters Section	.	1	1	2	8	4	71	85	7	4	
Two Erecting Sections	.	...	...	4	8	14	150	176	12	4
Operating Section	.	...	...	2	4	7	75	88	6	2
Total Company	.	1	1	8	20	25	296	349	25	10	

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL COMPANY—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE—*contd.**Establishment—contd.*

Details.	BRITISH PERMANENT STAFF.		INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.						REMARKS.	
	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers, Havildars.	Non-commissioned officers, Naiks.	Rank and File.	Total.	Followers.		
								Class I.		Private
COMPOSITION IN DETAIL—contd.										
Headquarters Section—contd.	2	2	..	..	..
Electric wiremen	2	2	..	..	..
Electric linesmen
Ice mechanist	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Engine drivers, oil	4	4	..	..	..
Engine drivers, steam	4	4	..	..	..
Drivers, M. T.	4	4	..	..	..
Clerk, 1st class	1	..	1	..	..	..
Clerk, 2nd class	1	1	..	..	..
Store-keeper	1	1	..	..	..
Pioneers	1	21	22	..	..	..

COMPOSITION IN DETAIL—*contd.*

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL COMPANY—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE—contd.

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REPORT OF THE AUXILIARY AND

Establishment—contd.

Detail.	INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.								Followers.		REMARKS.	
	BRITISH PERMANENT STAFF.		Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers, Havildars.	Non-commissioned officers, Naiks.	Rank and File.	Total.	Class I.		Private.
	Officers.											
<i>Two Erecting Sections (each)—contd.</i>												
Electric wiremen	1	3	4	..	..
Electric linesmen	3	3	..	..
Pipe layers	1	6	7	..	..
Ice mechanists	1	1	2	..	..
Engine drivers, oil	1	1	..	..
Engine drivers, steam	1	1	..	..
Clerks, 1st class	1	1	..	..
Clerks, 2nd class	1	1	..	..
Storekeepers	1	1	..	..
Drivers, M. T.	1	1	..	..

	Pioneers	Cooks	Bhisties	Sweeper	Total
Section Commander (Lieut.)	1	1	1	1	4
Section Officer (2nd Lieut.) (a)	1	1	1	1	4
Mechanist, Machinery	1	1	1	1	4
Mechanist, Electrician	1	1	1	1	4
Fitters	1	1	1	1	4
Electricians	1	1	1	1	4
Carpenter, 1st class	1	1	1	1	4
Carpenters, 2nd class	1	1	1	1	4
Electric wiremen	1	1	1	1	4
Electric linesmen	1	1	1	1	4
Ice mechanists	1	1	1	1	4
Engine drivers, oil	1	1	1	1	4

Establishment—concl'd.

Detail.	BRITISH PERMANENT STAFF.		INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.							REMARKS.
	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers, Havildars.	Non-commissioned officers, Naiks.	Rank and File.	Total.	Followers.		
								Class 1.	Private.	
<i>Operating Section—contd.</i>										
Engine drivers, steam	1	11	12	..	..
Driver, M. T.	1	1	..	..
Clerk, 1st class	1	1	..	..
Clerk, 2nd class	1	1	..	..
Store-keeper	1	1	..	..
Pioneers	20	20	..	..
Cooks	3	..	
Bh-stis	2	..	
Sweeper	1	..	
Total	2	..4	7	.75	88	6	2	

APPENDIX 3(b).

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF A LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.

(i) *Personnel*.—Personnel to be recruited from railway servants whose peace occupation fits them for the particular work which they will be called upon to perform in the company, and who are permitted to enrol for such service by the Railway authority concerned.

(ii) *Terms of service*.—Personnel to be enrolled and attested as for other units of the Indian Territorial Force, with the same liabilities for service.

(iii) *Establishment*.—As shown in the following establishment. A regular officer of the Royal Engineers will perform in peace the duties of Adjutant and Administrative Commandant, in addition to his other duties. The British officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers shown in the establishment will be attached until such time as Indians are available who are technically qualified and fit to hold the appointments. The remainder of the personnel will belong to the Indian Territorial Force.

(iv) *Pay*.—The Company Commander and Section Commanders when appointed, according to rank as officers of the Indian Territorial Force, *plus* engineer pay. The pay of Section officers and other ranks will be fixed in consultation with the Railway authorities.

Officers and other ranks will in peace be entitled to a retaining fee, provided that the Administrative Commandant of the Company is satisfied that they have undergone training for the period laid down for training for urban units of the Indian Territorial Force in the particular work they have been enrolled to perform in the company, either in the normal course of their civil railway occupation or otherwise, and are fitted for the duties which they will have to perform in the company.

On embodiment for training or service all ranks will be entitled to any concessions, in addition to pay, that may be admissible to the infantry of the Indian Territorial Force in like circumstances.

(v) *Training*.—The Company will not ordinarily be embodied for training and will not be required to carry out musketry.

LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(OPERATING, TRAIN CREWS, AND WORKSHOPS.)

Establishment.

Detail.	BRITISH.					INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.					FOLLOWERS.		REMARKS.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers..	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Total.	Officers.	Clerks.	Havildars.	Nalks.	Rank and File.	Total.	Public.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

(i) SUMMARY.

Headquarters . . .	...	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	1
Traffic Section . . .	...	...	...	...	6	4	21	26	60	117	44	6
Locomotive and Wagon Section .	...	...	...	...	3	4	21	23	123	174	20	3
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	10	10	42	49	183	294	67	10
Attached .	3	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

<i>Loco. and Wagon Section.</i>	(d) Assistant Superintendent, Mechanical. (e) 1 Foreman, Loco., and 1 Foreman, Wagon.	(f) Ashpit and other coolies and menials.
Section Commander (<i>d</i>)	1	..
Section officers (<i>e</i>)	2	..
Clerks	4	..
Havildars	21	..
Naiaks	23	..
Sepoys	82	..
Artificers	41	..
Messengers . . . . .	..	4
Coolies (<i>f</i>) . . . . .	..	12
Bhistics . . . . .	..	2
Sweepers . . . . .	..	2
Total Loco. and Wagon Section	174	-0
Attached . . . . .	..	2

LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(iii) DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL BY TRADES.

Detail.	Subdars and Jemadars.	Clerks.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Rank and File.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Headquarters.</i>							
Clerks . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	3	
<i>Traffic Section.</i>							
Traffic Inspectors . .	3	...	...	...	...	2	
Station masters . .	3	...	...	...	...	2	
Clerks . . . .	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Assistant Station masters	...	...	11	12	...	23	
Guards . . . .	...	...	10	11	...	21	
Shunting jemadars .	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Pointsmen . . . .	...	...	...	...	60	60	
<i>Loco. and Wagon Section.</i>							
Foreman, Loco. . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Foreman, Wagon . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Clerks . . . .	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Drivers . . . .	...	...	20	21	...	41	
Firemen . . . .	...	...	...	...	41	41	
Cleaners . . . .	...	...	...	...	41	41	
Artizans (g) . . . .	...	...	1	2	23	26	(g) Fitters, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., includes 4 pumping engine drivers and 4 firemen for running sheds.
Artizan helpers . .	...	...	..	...	18	18	
Total	7	10	42	49	183	291	

APPENDIX 3(c).

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF A HEAVY MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SECTION OF ARMY SERVICE CORPS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(i) *Personnel*.—Personnel to be recruited from those classes whose civil occupation fits them for the particular work which they will be called upon to perform in the section.

(ii) *Terms of service*.—Personnel to be enrolled and attested as for other units of the Indian Territorial Force, with the same liabilities for service.

(iii) *Establishment*.—As shown in the following establishment. All ranks will belong to the Indian Territorial Force.

(iv) *Pay*.—Section Commanders, pay of rank, *plus* corps pay; other ranks will be graded for pay according to trade qualifications on enrolment, or subsequent regrading, at rates to be fixed in consultation with Local Governments. The initial and subsequent grading will be determined by trade tests, conducted under arrangements to be made by District Commanders. In the case of trade categories which are sub-divided into two or more classes no man will be graded in the higher classes unless fully qualified.

Officers and other ranks will in peace time be entitled to a retaining fee, provided they carry out the annual training detailed in para. (v) below.

On embodiment for training or service all ranks will be entitled to any concessions, in addition to pay, that may be admissible to the infantry of the Indian Territorial Force in like circumstances.

(v) *Training*.—(a) A monthly parade, not exceeding four hours in duration, at which elementary drill will be carried out and instruction given by means of lectures.

(b) In addition, and at the discretion of the District Commander, annual embodiment for a period not exceeding 48 hours consecutively. The work to be carried out during this period will consist of drill and instruction by means of lectures.

(vi) *Administration*.—Sections will be attached for administration and training to regular Mechanical Transport Companies.

HEAVY MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SECTION—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Establishment.

Detail.	Officers.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Artificers.	Rank and File.	Total.	FOLLOWERS.		REMARKS.
							Class I.	Private.	
Section Commander (Lieut. or 2nd Lieut.)	1	1	*Includes 6 Lance Naiks.
Havildars	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mechanist, Havildar	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Artificer, Havildars	...	2	...	..	..	2	...	...
Drivers	...	1	3	..	*72	76	...	...
Artificers	...	1	2	15	...	18	...	...
Cooks	2	...	
Water-carriers	2	...	
Sweeper	1	...	
Cleaners	10	...	
Servant for officer	1	
Total Section	1	6	5	15	72	99	15	1	

DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFICERS BY TRADES.

Detail.	No.
Fitters	5
Turner	1
Tin and copper-smith	1
Blacksmiths	2
Upholsterer	1
Wheelers	2
Painter	1
Electrician	1
Hammermen	2
Bellowsboys	2
Total	18

APPENDIX 3(d).

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF INDIAN HOSPITAL CORPS UNITS OF THE
INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(i) *Personnel*.—Personnel to be recruited from:—

- (a) British subjects, other than Europeans, who have not served before in the regular army.
- (b) Regular I. H. C. personnel who were discharged under the retrenchment scheme.
- (c) Retired regular I. H. C. personnel willing to serve in the Indian Territorial Force.

(ii) *Terms of service*.—Personnel to be enrolled and attested as for other units of the Indian Territorial Force, with the same liabilities for service.

(iii) *Establishment*.—As shown in the following establishment. All ranks will belong to the Indian Territorial Force.

(iv) *Pay*.—All ranks will receive pay as for corresponding ranks of the regular Indian Hospital Corps.

On embodiment for training or service all ranks will be entitled to any concessions, in addition to pay, that may be admissible to the infantry of the Indian Territorial Force in like circumstances.

(v) *Training*.—The periods of training will be the same as for other provincial units of the Indian Territorial Force. Units will normally be attached to regular Indian Hospital Corps units or to Indian Station Hospitals for training and administration.

Officers of the Indian Territorial Force Medical Corps will be attached to units during the training period. When trained, Indian Territorial Force Hospital Corps units will be attached to combatant provincial units during the annual training period.

INDIAN HOSPITAL CORPS UNIT—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Establishment.

Detail.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Rank and File.	Total.	REMARKS.
Headquarters—						
Jemadar	1	...	...	..	1	
Havildar Major . .	...	1	..	...	1	
Clerical Section—						
Havildars . . . .	...	5	...	...	5	
Naiks . . . . .	...	...	10	...	10	
Orderlies . . . .	...	...	...	15	15	
Stores Section—						
Havildars . . . .	...	5	...	...	5	
Naiks . . . . .	...	...	15	...	15	
Orderlies . . . .	...	..	...	20	30	
Nursing Section—						
Havildars . . . .	...	5	...	...	5	
Naiks . . . . .	...	...	10	...	10	
Orderlies . . . .	...	...	...	105	105	
Ambulance Section—						
Havildars . . . .	...	15	...	..	15	
Naiks . . . . .	...	...	15	...	15	
Orderlies . . . .	...	...	...	370	370	
Total	1	31	50	520	602	

APPENDIX 3(c).

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF SIGNAL SECTIONS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(i) *Personnel*.—Personnel to be recruited from educated classes in towns where such units may be formed.

(ii) *Terms of service*.—Personnel to be enrolled and attested as for other units of the Indian Territorial Force, with the same liabilities for service.

(iii) *Establishment*.—As shown in the following establishment.

(iv) *Pay*.—As for infantry of the Indian Territorial Force. When embodied for training or service all ranks will be entitled to any concessions, in addition to pay, that may be admissible to the infantry of the Indian Territorial Force in like circumstances.

(v) *Training*.—As for other urban units of the Indian Territorial Force. One British N. C. O. will be attached to one or more Signal Sections as instructor.

SIGNAL SECTION—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Establishment.

Detail.	Officers,	Havildars,	Naiks.	Rank and File.	Total.	REMARKS.
Section Commander (Lieutenant or 2nd Lieutenant)	1	...	...	...	1	
Havildar	...	1	...	...	1	
Naik	...	...	1	...	1	
Signallers	...	...	...	38	38	
Total Section	1	1	1	38	41	

APPENDIX 3(f).

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF PIONEER COMPANIES IN THE INDIAN
TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(i) *Personnel*.—Personnel to be recruited from educated classes in towns where such units may be formed.

(ii) *Terms of service*.—Personnel to be enrolled and attested as for other units of the Indian Territorial Force, with the same liabilities for service.

(iii) *Establishment*.—As shown in the following establishment.

(iv) *Pay*.—As for infantry of the Indian Territorial Force. On embodiment for training or service all ranks will be entitled to any concessions, in addition to pay, that may be admissible to the infantry of the Indian Territorial Force in like circumstances.

(v) *Training*.—As laid down for other urban units. One British non-commissioned officer will be attached to each company as instructor.

PIONEER COMPANY—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Establishment.

Detail.	Officers.	Havildars.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	FOLLOWERS.			REMARKS.
					Total.	Class I.	Private.	
COMPANY HEAD-QUARTERS.								
Company Commander .	1	..	..	..	1	...	...
Company Officer . .	1	..	..	..	1	...	...
Company Havildar Major	..	1	..	..	1	...	...
Company Quartermaster Havildar.	..	1	..	..	1	...	...
Pay Havildar . . .	...	1	..	..	1	...	...
Orderlies . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Storeman . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Sanitary duties . .	...	...	..	1	1	...	...
Drivers for equipment mules.	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Cooks . . . . .		...	...	...	...	4	...	
Water carriers . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Sweepers . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Officers' servants . .	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
TOTAL COMPANY HEAD-QUARTERS.	2	3	..	8	13	10	1	
FOUR PLATOONS (EACH), HEADQUARTERS.								
Platoon Commander .	1	...	..	...	1	...	..
Platoon Havildar . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Orderly . . . . .	..	...	1	...	1	...	...
FOUR SECTIONS.								
Pioneers . . . . .	...	...	...	(a) 40	40	...	...	(a) Includes 2 Naiks and 2 Lance Naiks.
TOTAL PLATOON . .	1	1	1	40	43	...	...
TOTAL FOUR PLATOONS	4	4	4	160	172	...	...
TOTAL COMPANY . .	6	7	4	168	185	10	1	

APPENDIX 3(g).

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF AN ARMY TROOPS COMPANY, SAPPERS AND MINERS, IN THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(i) *Personnel*.—Personnel to be recruited from artizan classes, as shewn in the attached list, whose civil occupations fit them for the particular work which they will be required to perform in the Company.

(ii) *Terms of Service*.—Personnel to be enrolled and attested as for other units of the I. T. F., with the same liabilities for service.

(iii) *Establishment*.—The Company Commander (performing in peace the duties of Adjutant and Administrative Commandant), the Company Serjeant Major, 3 British N. C. Os. and 1 Havildar Instructor will be regulars and will constitute the permanent staff. The remainder of the Company (Officers, N. C. Os. and men) will belong to the Indian Territorial Force.

(iv) *Pay*.—Company Officers according to ranks, *plus* engineer pay. Other ranks will be graded for pay at Indian Army rates according to trade qualifications on enrolment or subsequent regrading. The initial or subsequent grading will be determined by trade tests conducted under arrangements to be made by District Commanders. Similarly, officers will not be appointed or promoted unless they are technically qualified for their appointments or promotion. On embodiment for training or service all ranks will be entitled to any concessions, in addition to pay, that may be admissible to the infantry of the Indian Territorial Force in like circumstances.

(v) *Training*.—As laid down for other urban units.

ARMY TROOPS COMPANY, SAPPERS AND MINERS—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Establishment.

Detail.	PERSONNEL.						ANIMALS.					Motor cycles with side cars.	Bicycles.
	BRITISH.			INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.			FOLLOWERS.		Riding Horses.	Riding Ponies.	Pack Mules.	Draught Mules.	Total.
	Officers.	W. O. and N. C. Os.	Total.	Officers.	Havildars.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.					
Total Company . . . . .	...	...	...	6	6	1	107	120	7	9	...	...	...
Attached (a)	1	4	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Total Company (including attached) .	1	4	5	6	7	1	107	121	7	11	...	...	...
<i>Composition in detail.</i>													
Company Commander . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company Officers . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Subedars . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Instructional Staff.

ARMY TROOPS COMPANY, SAPPERS AND MINERS—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE—contd.

Establishment—contd.

Detail.	PERSONNEL.										ANIMALS.					Motor cycles with side cars.	Bicycles	
	BRITISH.			INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.						FOLLOWERS.								
	Officers.	W. O. and N. C. Os.	Total.	Officers.	Havildars.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Class I.		Private.	Riding Horses.	Riding Ponies.	Pack Mules.	Draught Mules.			Total.
									Class I.	Private.								
Jemadars	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Company Havildar Major	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Company Q. M. Havildar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pay Havildar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Havildars	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bugler	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

(b) Includes 3 paid Lance Naiks.
(c) Selected by Company Commander.

(c) Selected by Company Commander.

ARMY TROOPS COMPANY, SAPPERS AND MINERS—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Distribution of ranks by trades.

Detail.	No.	REMARKS.
Clerk	1	
Technical clerk	1	
Bricklayers and masons	8	
Carpenters	10	
Smiths	7	
Fitters	3	
Painters	2	
Surveyors and draughtsmen	3	
Electricians	2	
Engine drivers	6	
Tinsmiths and moulders	3	
Wheeler	1	
Saddlers	2	
Motor mechanics	2	
Brickmaker	1	
Miscellaneous	55	
Total	107	

APPENDIX 3(h).

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF ARTILLERY SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(i) *Personnel*.—Personnel to be recruited from educated classes in towns where such units may be formed.

(ii) *Terms of service*.—Personnel to be enrolled and attested as for other units of the Indian Territorial Force, with the same liabilities for service.

(iii) *Establishment*.—As shown in the following establishment.

(iv) *Pay*.—The Section Commander will receive pay according to rank as an officer of the Indian Territorial Force. The Jemadar and other ranks will receive pay as for corresponding ranks of the Artillery of the regular Indian Army.

When embodied for training or service all ranks will be entitled to any concessions, in addition to pay, that may be admissible to the infantry of the Indian Territorial Force in like circumstances.

(v) *Training*.—As for other urban units of the Indian Territorial Force.

An British N. C. O. of the Royal Artillery will be attached to each section as instructor.

An British officer of the Royal Artillery will be detailed to co-ordinate the training of the several sections.

ARTILLERY SECTION (FIELD OR PACK)—INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Establishment.

Detail.	Officers.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	REMARKS.
Section Commander (Lieut. or 2nd-Lieut)	1	1	(a) Includes 4 Naiks and 4 Lance-Naiks.
Jemadar	1	...	...	1
Havildar gunners . . . . .	...	2	...	2
Gunners . . . . .	...	...	(a) 28	28
Total Section	2	2	28	32	

APPENDIX 4.
APPROXIMATE COST—UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

	1 COMPANY.		2 COMPANIES.		3 COMPANIES.		4 COMPANIES.	
	Initial.	Recurring.	Initial.	Recurring.	Initial.	Recurring.	Initial.	Recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adjutant (including staff pay and syce and forage allowance and excluding Presidency House rent).—								
Captain . . . . .	...	...	...	12,520	...	12,520	...	12,520
Warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, permanent staff.	...	3,840	...	12,000	...	20,000	...	23,530
Pay, lascars, clerks and followers . . . . .	...	1,015	...	2,030	...	3,045	...	4,060
Office allowance . . . . .	...	240	...	480	...	720	...	960
Camp grant . . . . .	...	2,500	...	5,000	...	7,500	...	10,000
Travelling and incidental expenses . . . . .	...	2,500	...	5,000	...	7,500	...	10,000
Clothing	12,500	1,250	25,000	2,500	37,500	3,750	50,000	5,000
Equipment	12,500	1,250	25,000	2,500	37,500	3,750	50,000	5,000
Total	25,000	12,525	50,000	42,030	75,000	38,785	1,00,000	71,070

